

BREWERS OFFER
HUGE PROFITS
TO INVESTORS

Prospectus Shows Extent
of Business in Quebec and
British Columbia

FORMER IS WETTEST
OF THE PROVINCES

Under "Control" the Govern-
ment Becomes a Partner
in the Liquor Trade

Because of the persistence with which the wet in the United States have put forward the system of liquor control in certain provinces in Canada as a model, The Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigation appears in a series of articles of which the present is the third.

TORONTO, Ont. (Staff Correspondence)—Government control of liquor sales as practiced in five of the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada puts the Government in partnership with the brewery and distillery.

In dry Ontario where a referendum is expected shortly to decide whether the Province shall stay dry or wet and adopt a government control system, the fact of the brewers' prosperity in provinces under government control is being hammered home. In fact the brewers in such provinces as Alberta and Quebec are shown by their own statements to be making enormous profits. The brewers and distillers there are happier than they have been for years, and fearfully prove that they would not change government control even for the old days of the open saloon.

In their rosiest dreams of avarice, the liquor interests in "control" provinces never expected to make so much money as they are now earning, or to sell as much liquor as they are now selling. Under government control, the Government virtually "adopts" them, nourishes them, wards off business risks, guarantees their sales, protects them from blackmail, and even shares their enormous profits through the medium of excise taxes. In fact under government control the Government goes into the Trade.

Brewers' Enormous Profits
For some time the Empire Brewing Company, Limited, of Nainaim, B. C., for example, has been selling stock. It has inserted advertisements in the Vancouver newspapers which cast a bright light on the prosperity of "controlled" brewers, and the amount of liquor sold under the system. The advertisement has run as follows:

"DO YOU KNOW
that a well-known British Columbia brewery paid its shareholders 800 per cent on their investment?"
"DO YOU KNOW
that the annual profit of a Quebec brewery last year showed a surplus of over \$3,000,000 and paid a profit for that year amounting to over \$1,250,000, selling beer at 8¢ a barrel less than the price received by the breweries here?"

"DO YOU KNOW
that there is more profit made from a brewery in British Columbia with a sale of 200 barrels a day than from a flowing oil well with a production of 2000 barrels a day?"

Comment seems to be superfluous. In a prospectus issued by the British Columbia company further light is shed on the liquor profits under the government control system. The prospectus states:

"Under the system of distribution in British Columbia the breweries are paid by the Government each month for their products, which is a cash transaction. The system of selling direct to the Government does

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Airmen Attempt to
Beat Record Flight

By the Associated Press
Le Bourget, France, July 14
CAPTAIN GIRIER and Lieutenant Dordilly took off at 5:20 o'clock this morning for Omsk, Siberia, in an effort to break the non-stop straight line flight record of 2700 miles made by the Arrachart brothers. Captain Girier's machine carried a load of four tons.

The Arrachart brothers made their record last month, flying from Le Bourget flying field, near Paris, to Basra, on the Persian Gulf, in 26½ hours, covering a distance of about 2700 miles. They carried a load of approximately 3½ tons.

\$3,566,712 MORE
FOR TELEPHONE
WORK APPROVED

Brings Year's Total for Im-
provements in New Eng-
land Up to \$23,854,860

The executive committee of the directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company today approved estimates aggregating \$3,566,712 for extensions and improvements in plant, necessary to meet the steady demand for service, making a total of \$23,854,860 authorized for new construction thus far this year.

The demand for service is shown by a net increase for the past month of 6345 telephones as against 5339 for the corresponding month of 1925, making a total increase of 34,672 telephones for the six months ending June 30.

A total of 6,320,368 toll calls were completed during the month of June, 1926, as against 5,741,635 during June, 1925.

Including in these recent authorizations are appropriations aggregating \$2,496,030 to cover the estimated cost of hundreds of routine additions to plant in all parts of the company's territory during July, August and September.

Boston Appropriation \$1,604,725
The appropriations for Metropolitan Boston aggregate \$1,604,725, among them being \$14,684 for additional equipment in the Melrose central office, \$8900 for new underground and aerial cables in Cambridge, \$14,668 for further equipment on the toll switchboard in Boston, \$8740 for cables in Braintree, \$5708 for additional cable in the Brighton central office, \$398,179 for new central office equipment in Everett, about half of which will be expended this year; \$19,425 for underground conduits and cables in Everett, \$20,975 for underground and aerial cables in Milton, and \$4517 for additional equipment in the Charlestown central office.

The company plans to expend \$3465 for new equipment in the Glendale central office, \$427,739 for underground and aerial cables and conduits in Springfield, \$5437 for additional equipment in the Salem central office, \$6363 additional for underground and aerial cables in Concord, \$6002 additional for underground and aerial cables in Danvers.

Other New England Expenditures
In Maine, plans call for the expenditure of \$6595 for aerial cables at Old Orchard, \$5457 for additional toll equipment in the Portland central office, \$39,165 for aerial cables at Scarborough, \$11,011 to replace toll poles and wires between Golder Ridge and Houlton.

In New Hampshire, the authorization includes \$15,660 to replace exchange poles in Alstead and Bedford, \$13,509 to replace toll poles between Concord and Claremont, and \$7026 to replace toll poles in Keene. Included also are appropriations for Vermont is \$9638 to replace toll poles between Montpelier and Worcester, Vt.

In Rhode Island the company plans to expend \$6022 for building alterations in Pawtucket, \$18,360 for aerial cable and pole line in Pawtucket, \$6624 for building alterations on the Union central office, \$7211 for new equipment in the Valley central office, \$12,192 for additional equipment in the Providence toll central office, and \$850 for changes in the Union central office.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Government Guarantees
Bank Funds in Austria

Prompt Action Taken When Run Is Started on
Central Bank and Threatens to Spread

By Special Cable
VIENNA, July 14—Austria's first financial test, after the passing of the League of Nations control, came dramatically when a run was started recently on the central bank, the Deutsche Sparkasse, which threatened for a time to spread disastrously through other important houses. The Government, however, acted promptly by introducing a measure, which Parliament has just accepted, guaranteeing the funds held on deposit and current account by the central bank on July first, and at the same time creating a control board drawn from all the parliamentary parties.

The Government has furthermore agreed, under opposition pressure, to appoint a commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the crisis, since charges of corruption, though denied, have been freely made. As a result of the steps taken, the deposits which had begun to be withdrawn all too generally from other savings banks are beginning to return.

The central bank's difficulties were due partly to the consolidation pro-

cess left in train by the inflation period immediately following the war, and also to the fact financial support was extended unfortunately to less reliable institutions. It is quite possible that this bank will be eventually liquidated.

To encourage deposits, which the crisis has temporarily set back, the Government has initiated a second measure which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands, is likely to become law shortly. This provides for the establishment of compulsory guarantee funds by issuing bonds up to \$5,500,000, backed by the state. To this fund, institutions receiving money on deposit account must contribute an amount equaling at highest 5 per cent of the total deposits and must agree to the payment of interest on these bonds of a sum not exceeding 10 per cent of the interest on savings from depositors.

The Vienna banking situation is otherwise strong and this incident, together with the present movement toward bank mergers, can be regarded as part of the readjustment and reconstruction necessitated by post-war conditions.

BRITISH ANXIOUS TO AID ANDREWS

Government Willing to Do
All Possible to Suppress
Rumrunning

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14—A series of conferences between Lord C. Andrews and the British Board of Trade and Foreign Office on the subject of American rumrunning is expected to begin here, tomorrow. The British Government, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, is anxious to explain to Mr. Andrews exactly how the British law works in connection with the transfer of vessels from a foreign to the British flag, what limitations there are against British action in respect to alleged fraudulent change of registry and exactly what information would be needed from American authorities to enable the British to take action in any particular case.

Furthermore, it is expected that the British will offer to extend the permission, temporarily granted to American revenue vessels to enter Bahama ports with the view of checking liquor smuggling, and that it will agree to investigate the charges that London is used as the headquarters of various illicit organizations, and, if possible, to take action against any such that may be discovered.

In short, the British attitude is that it is ready to do all in its power administratively to close any gaps in the law, if by so doing it will help the United States to enforce its own domestic legislation, but there is at present no intention, as has been sometimes alleged of revising the existing treaties.

**Thorns to Be Put in Pathway
of Transatlantic Bootlegger**

LONDON, July 14 (P)—Lincoln C. Andrews, America's prohibition-enforcement chief, will have his first meeting with British Government officials tomorrow to seek ways of putting thorns in the pathway of the transatlantic bootlegger.

There will be a round-table discussion at the Foreign Office between all the American experts of Mr. Andrews' mission, and representatives of the British Foreign Office, Board of Trade, Admiralty, Customs Department, and Colonial Office.

It will be explained at this general discussion that the object of the visit of Mr. Andrews and his aides is to discover what Great Britain can do in an administrative way to make the smuggling of liquor into the United States difficult.

After the plenary meeting, it is expected that the participants will split into groups for the consideration of specific questions, such as smuggling, false declaration of the ultimate destinations of liquor carried by the mail.

The paper says no decision has been made, but if industrial peace is restored in Great Britain such a commission probably will be sent in the fall.

**Right Trees for the
Right Street**
is horticulture's mandate! Of course only vigorous trees will thrive in this country, and a city, that is why the oak and the elm took first and second places in tests by federal horticulturists. More on this interesting topic will appear in

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STATES' RIGHTS
PLEADED BEFORE
BAR CONVENTION

Check on Federal Bureau-
cracy Urged by Speak-
ers and Committees

DENVER, Colo., July 14 (Special)—The American Bar Association opened its forty-ninth annual convention here with a general demand voiced by speakers and emphasized in committee reports that the movement toward invasion of state rights and individual liberty cease. Reference was made to what was called the tendency to centralize power in Washington through the establishment of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Chief Justice, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, president of the association and formerly Senator from Kansas, in his annual address, speaking on the subject, "The Advance of the American Bar," said:

"There are two issues forming in this country on constitutional questions that lawyers should be informed upon. First, the preservation of individual liberty; second, the preservation of local self-government. While we must submit to reasonable regulations of our actions, there is a tendency to regulate our opinions as well. This cannot be done in a land of liberty."

After citing examples in American history of unsuccessful attempts to control the thinking of citizens upon religious matters, Mr. Long said: "Local self-government is in grave danger today. Local self-government is closely allied to this question of liberty of opinion. Let the state resume and exercise the powers reserved to them, restore liberty by restoring state control over local affairs."

Warns of Centralization

"The disposition is to do everything in Washington and as little as possible in the 48 state capitals. It has been gradual, almost imperceptible at times, but the drift has all been one way, and it has been done because Congress has been induced to exercise certain powers reserved to the states. There have been four amendments to the Constitution in the last 12 years that have materially changed the relations between the national Government and the states."

The speaker denounced the system of government-aid appropriation by which states are assisted in the construction of roads, and other internal improvements, in education, etc., as "the most destructive plan as far as the states are concerned." He declared them to be "a condition where many state officers become agents of the Federal Government. The President is centralized in Washington, when the Bill of Rights will become a mere scrap of paper and this Government will come, as all other democracies have come, to a centralized despotism."

Urges Study of Constitution

The committee recommended more widespread study of the Constitution of the United States by persons of all classes, including law students and those of the colleges and universities, as a remedy for the growing tendency to countenance the invasion of individual liberty and state rights by the national Government.

A reconstruction of the judicial machinery of many states, with particular reference to that of Illinois, was advocated by William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, as an essential remedial measure for the reduction of crime. While questioning the efficacy of the prohibition law, he declared that the "most effective measure toward the prohibition law, Mr. Dever said:

"Movements toward temperance and total abstinence have done more perhaps than any other agencies to bring happiness and peace and the finer things of civilization to the homes of the people."

"Prohibitionists in the main are not narrow-minded. They are wholeheartedly striving for the promotion of human happiness and the good they have accomplished in the country is quite immeasurable. One cannot withhold a sincere admiration for their main purpose, nor a fervent wish that they may in the course of time succeed in completely eliminating the interference of intoxicating liquors from human experience."

New Penal Methods Sought
Guy A. Thompson of St. Louis, Mo., read a paper reviewing the "Missouri Crime Survey." George F. Wickersham, formerly Attorney General of the United States, and president of the American Law Institute, delivered an address in the place of Richard Washburn Child, who was unable to attend.

A drastic tightening of the laws with respect to the criminal was advocated by the speaker.

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Opposes Centralization Trend



CHESTER I. LONG
President of the American Bar Association and Formerly Senator from Kansas.

TAX REDUCTIONS FOR MAINE
PREDICTED BY ITS GOVERNOR

Mr. Brewster Tells Republicans That Rigid Economy
Makes Cut Possible, at the Same Time Provid-
ing for Improvements

BANGOR, Me., July 14 (Special)—Maine citizens may look forward to tax reductions within the next two years, and at the same time expect material improvements in several important state institutions, Ralph O. Brewster, Governor, told members of the Penobscot County Republican Committee at a luncheon this noon.

Notwithstanding a great increase in expenditures by the State in behalf of institutions formerly dependent on local care, the State will be able to care for them fully and lower its taxes at the same time, the Governor said, because of the policy of rigid economy which has prevailed in the administration of the past two years.

Increase in Expenditures

Governor Brewster's emphasis on the amount which the State expects to spend for the coming year, and his promise to have a bearing on the pending Maher amendment to the State Constitution, an important campaign, which would remove state aid from sectarian institutions.

"In recent years," the Governor said, "there has been enormous in-

crease in the expenditures by the State in behalf of various institutions which were formerly dependent upon local care."

"The last Legislature made the most generous provision in the history of the State in behalf of these dependent institutions by the appropriation of \$5,440,000 for this purpose. This was \$300,000 in excess of the total in the two preceding years and far exceeded any other similar period even with the inclusion of items for new construction."

"This reflects the changed thought of our people upon this score. Following the war a very comprehensive construction program in the various state institutions had been carried out and this had meant a great increase in the yearly maintenance charges for the State. A new building ordinarily means an increase in annual expenditures of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each year with the responsibilities that it entails."

Further Expansion Indicated
"The last Legislature believed it the part of prudence to make sufficient provision for carrying out the obligations which the State had assumed and to take a period of two years to digest the implications of the tremendous expansion that had been carried out."

"Unless there is a still further decline in the number for which the Bangor institution for mental patients will be required to care, the next Legislature will need seriously to consider the provision of an additional wing. This was recognized by the last Legislature as the most pressing problem of the institutions of the State, and will undoubtedly receive first consideration in any new construction that is carried out. It was undoubtedly to indicate its appreciation of this possible need that the following provision was inserted in the Republican platform:

"We endorse the Republican administration of the State's affairs during the past two years. Rigid economy has been practiced and resultant savings have paved the way for needed additions to our state institutions."

"During the next two years it should be possible to carry out this extension at the hospital in Bangor. If the Legislature shall deem it necessary and wise, and possibly certain other new construction, and still look forward with confidence to the tax reduction which will mean so much to our State at this time. The constantly improving cash position of the Treasury seems to afford ample warrant for expecting this to be brought about."

**FILIPINO'S SUPPORT
WON BY MR. THOMPSON**
MANILA (P)—Carmel A. Thompson, special investigator of Philippine affairs for President Coolidge, has gained the confidence of Juan B. Alegre, Senator in the Philippine Legislature, who had previously declared that Mr. Thompson's mission should be "looked upon with suspicion by the people of the Philippines."

After an interview with Mr. Thompson, Senator Alegre announced that he had changed his opinion. "I may have been somewhat hasty in drawing conclusions as to his mission here," said Mr. Alegre. "I now want to say that I believe in Mr. Thompson, his motives and purposes, and that I will do all that I can to assist him. I believe Mr. Thompson is a practical man."

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HEAVY CUSTOMS
RECEIPTS PROVE
BUSINESS BRISK

Total Collections for Year
\$55,702,068.16 With Bos-
ton Leading List

3363 SHIPS ENTERED
3309 CLEARED PORTS

Springfield Has Lowest Cost—
Vineyard Haven Pays \$7.08
for Each \$1 Taken In

Customs business transacted at Boston and at the nine subports comprising the Massachusetts Customs District, increased in almost every way during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to the annual report for the period by Willard W. Larkin, Collector of Customs, made public today.

Increased business not only indicates development in the growth of the port of Boston, the report points out, but enlarges the revenue of the Government collected in fees on imports and various charges and fines which add to the federal income during the course of the year.

Cost of collecting the \$55,702,068.16 receipts of the past 12 months was figured today at 24-10 cents for every dollar by Mr. Larkin. This is said to be the lowest cost of collecting of any of the large ports in the United States. A total of 1579 vessels entered the Massachusetts district from foreign ports and a total of 1160 cleared for foreign ports during the 12 months' period says the report. These arrivals, coupled with the amount of merchandise imported by mail, express and immediate transportation shipments, necessitated a total of 130,831 individual customs entries.

Cost \$1241,350.54 to Collect
At the same time, no less than 1784 vessels entered the Port of Boston in the coastwise trade from domestic ports, and a total of 1579 vessels cleared from Boston for other ports in the United States, points out the report. This amount of business has resulted in the past 12 months in total receipts of \$55,702,068.16. To carry on this work, a total of 625 customs officials were employed, at an average salary of \$1939.60 per annum, and with a total expense for collecting the revenue of \$1,241,350.54.

A great bulk of this business was transacted at Boston, the headquarters port. According to the report, Boston is credited with 97 per cent of the entire customs business of the whole district, with collections amounting to more than \$53,000,000 out of the total collection.

Of the sub-ports Springfield with its immediate transportation and mail business and all the rest with a total number of entries for the year of 914, covering imports of \$1,351,944.86 and collections amounting to \$1,257,341.70. These collections include the duty on warehouse withdrawals of wool originally entered at Boston and stored in warehouses at Holyoke, a manufacturing and consuming center.

Springfield's Low Cost
To carry on the business at Springfield only six employees were needed at a total expense of \$11,400 for the year. This resulted in the cost of collecting of each dollar collected of this sub-port of only nine-tenths of one cent, which is probably lower than almost any other customs port of sub-port in the United States.

Worcester is second in the list of sub-ports of the district in the amount of money collected, with a total of only four employees at a cost of \$7000, and with a total of 344 entries were handled with resulting collections of \$547,599.07. The cost of collection at this port is also extremely low, one and four tenths cents for each dollar, says the report.

GloUCESTER, third in the amount of business transacted in this district, had a total of 219 entries and imports valued at \$786,858. Total collections and miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$105,021.54. Gloucester has, other federal activities, says the report, including enforcement of customs laws, and also an export business of \$25,558. Six customs employees were required at this port at an average salary of \$1760 and the cost of collecting a dollar was a trifle over 11 cents.

New Bedford Business Light
At New Bedford 225 entries were reported for merchandise aggregating \$1,145,022. On account of the large amount of duty free materials included in this list, however, total collections amounted to only \$39,248.11. Three employees at New Bedford have an average salary of \$1966.66, and to collect a dollar of revenue the Government had to spend a little over 15 cents.

At Plymouth which is a one-man port the value of merchandise landed was about \$30,000 and most of it was free of duty. Collections amounted to only \$1619.04. As the salary of the one employee at Plymouth is \$1900 it cost the government \$1.39 to collect each dollar of revenue. Provincetown made a better showing the total imports valued at \$13,831 and collections of \$3,648.10. The salary of the one official at that port is \$1760, and it cost the government 55 cents to collect each dollar.

Figures for the sub-port of Vineyard Haven, so far as actual customs transactions are concerned, would not seem to warrant the continuation of the Customs House, according to the reports. For the purpose of documenting vessels and for the enforcement of certain navigation laws, however, a sub-port is still necessary.

Only three entries were passed at Vineyard Haven during the fiscal year.

(Continued on Page 1B, Column 2)

IOWA GOVERNOR BACKS WOMEN'S EQUAL PAY PLEA

Business Women's Convention Is Told Work Done Should Determine Wage

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14 (Special)—Where women render as efficient service as men they should receive a man's wage. This declaration by John Hammill, Governor of Iowa, before the eighth annual meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here brought vigorous applause from the thousands of delegates.

Results obtained, not sex should be the determining factor in fixing the compensation for services performed, he contended. He believed that since women have become men's competitors in such a varied field of human endeavor, their equality should be based solely upon achievement.

In her address, "Help Wanted—Female," Miss Ida Clyde Clarke of New York City declared the best results follow united endeavor by men and women rather than sex discrimination. Civic clubs that appeal to men only are devoid of the broad concept that would result if men and women met together to consider great problems. She added:

"Such Things as Taxes" "Such things as taxes and the tariff are just as much the concern of women as the concern of men. At present I consider that the organization that has the greatest opportunity to be the leading organization in America within the next decade, if it lives up to its name and its opportunities, is the Parent-Teachers' Association, because it is composed of both men and women and because it has a concrete purpose and a fundamental one. So long as we continue to work in sex groups—men here, women there—so long are we going to perpetuate and emphasize sex antagonism.

"Men are just as kind-hearted as women are and just as much interested in helping humanity. Women have no corner on tenderness. I find nothing on the programs of women's clubs that is not the concern of men, too. So let us get together in the interest of efficiency and put the world on the same basis of co-operation that the home is on."

Kansas Leads "No real progress is going to be possible so long as half the race is on the inside looking out. Business and professional women have come to be a very important element in the business of the world and they should assume their rightful place in the equation and stay there."

At the roll call of states Kansas leads with the largest membership and has the largest delegation at the convention. Ohio comes next. Among cities Cleveland heads the list, with Minneapolis a close second and Portland, Me., receiving favorable mention. Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Lexington, Ky., and Oakland, Calif., are candidates for the next convention.

The Iowa clubs, on the eve of the national gathering, took a decided step toward combating what was termed socialistic tendencies in legislation. Their resolutions, aimed to put the national convention on record this year as protesting against alleged harmful legislation, but which in fact is regarded by many as an encroachment upon the rights of women, have been presented to the meeting.

Education Secretary Favored Delegates from a number of states came to the convention under instructions to favor resolutions concerning ratification of the child labor amendment, expressing disapproval of the Federal free employment bureau and opposition to legislation governing the labor of women only, and not affecting men, especially as to shorter working hours. The question of establishing a department of education with its secretary a member of the President's Cabinet has been given much favorable attention by state delegates.

Among the delegates is Miss Louis Dangerfield of Lexington, Ky., whose horses are famous all over the United States. Miss Ada Cromwell is another Kentuckian who has gained favor for her sheep. She is a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell and has a sheep ranch at Jeti, Ky. Mrs. Ora H. Snyder of Chicago, head of several candy stores, is another delegate. Miss Harriet M. Hays of St. Paul, Minn., is owner and manager of an advertising service. Miss Pearl King Clark of Lincoln, Neb., is one of the many expert insurance women in the federation, and she too was in the sheep business, having operated a ranch in Wyoming for five years.

Mrs. Clara D. Giffen of Aberdeen, Ida., owns and supervises 15 irrigated farms in Idaho and finds time to sell real estate and serve as a loan agent. She has more than 900 acres of land which had been abandoned by 15 men but she has made each farm pay since taking charge. Women, she maintains, can do anything, from operating a farm to running the United States.

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

- (1) Are there "peasants" in America?
- (2) Why is the ground papered before pineapples are planted?
- (3) Who is the champion marble player of the United States?
- (4) What percentage of drug addiction can be laid to prohibition?
- (5) How should you make arroz a la "alciana"? Pepper chaos?
- (6) What gift to France's President brought collision with the customs?

Neb., is one of the many expert insurance women in the federation, and she too was in the sheep business, having operated a ranch in Wyoming for five years.

Mrs. Clara D. Giffen of Aberdeen, Ida., owns and supervises 15 irrigated farms in Idaho and finds time to sell real estate and serve as a loan agent. She has more than 900 acres of land which had been abandoned by 15 men but she has made each farm pay since taking charge. Women, she maintains, can do anything, from operating a farm to running the United States.

Miss Ellen Noack, a teacher at Ronne, Denmark, is making a study of American business methods as they relate to women. She says women are paid the same wages in Denmark that men receive. They do men's work and are thus treated like men.

The population of British Columbia is 600,000, and it would seem by the foregoing that their alcoholic demands were being carefully attended to by a sympathetic government—over a shoulder of which is seen the pleased face of its partner, the brewer. The province spent between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 for liquor in 1925.

The fiscal argument in favor of "government control"—as dry Ontario calls it—is that "the difficulties of law enforcement." Even those who apologize for putting the government into the liquor business are apt to argue, that at any rate "government control cuts down drunkenness, and cuts out bootlegging found under strict prohibition, as they have in Ontario or the States."

Evidence however accumulates to show that even under the laxity of government control rum-smuggling has not ceased. It is asserted that the British Columbia beer parlors play into the hands of the "blind pigs," which continue the trade after the closing hours of the parlors. The violations of the British Columbia government control law in 1925 show a remarkable increase over prohibition infractions recorded in 1920. In 1925 "control" there were 2605 convictions, as against only 896 in dry 1920!

In a final burst of enthusiasm, the Empire Brewing Company says, "Frankly speaking, we are offering you the opportunity to get in on the ground floor of one of the most profitable industries in this or any other country." It concludes with a discussion of the "tremendous profits in the brewing business of British Columbia."

It seems hardly to be wondered at, in the opinion of temperance advocates in dry Ontario, that the brewers of the "government control" provinces are holding their breaths lest their present prosperity should be overthrown. Their prosperity probably explains, it is said, why the liquor interests in the United States are so eagerly urging the adoption of the Government control system to replace the Volstead Act.

ELKS DEDICATE NEW OFFICES AS WAR MEMORIAL

Chicago Building Is Monument to Service of 70,000 Lodge Members

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, July 14.—The Elks' National Memorial Headquarters Building, magnificent \$2,500,000 marble temple here, was dedicated "in patriotism to patriotism" at the national convention, which has attracted more than 100,000 members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to Chicago this week. It stands as a testimonial of the Elks' "unfaltering loyalty to country" and of their "ever-increasing gratitude to those who served and suffered," said Rush L. Holland of Washington, D. C., formerly United States ambassador in Paris and exalted ruler of the order. He was orator of the day.

John K. Teger, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Elks' National Memorial Headquarters Commission, presented the building which was accepted for the membership by William Hawley Atwell, retiring grand exalted ruler, judge of the United States District Court at Dallas, Tex.

"Here on the steps and around the base of this monument to the silent army in which there were so many of our brethren, we dedicate our selves anew to Nation, to Bible, to friendship's beauty and to all those within reach of our arms who need us so much," said Judge Atwell before he formally dedicated the building.

He pledged "the everlasting devotion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to the God of the Nation, to the flag of the Nation, and to those things that shall honor both."

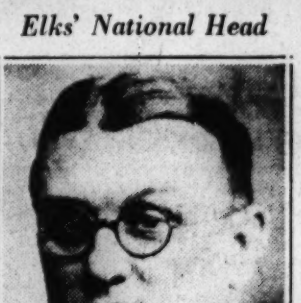
Mr. Holland emphasized that Elks are obligated to "protect the sanctity of the freeds." He said, "The home is the foundation of orderly government, the cradle of patriotism and the hope of the future. No nation can be better or stronger than the standard of living of its people. The Elks are pledged to the betterment of the home and the sanctity of the family. The Elks are pledged to the betterment of the home and the sanctity of the family. The Elks are pledged to the betterment of the home and the sanctity of the family."

Opportunity to Serve "We boast not of the giving of alms, but welcome the opportunity to serve. We hold such giving secret, for otherwise it loses its value to the giver and brings humiliation to the receiver."

Reviewing the war record of the Elks, Mr. Holland recalled that 70,000 members were in military or naval service. It is to these men that the memorial was dedicated. Commenting on the service of the Elks, he said that the Elks established a loan fund that assisted 36,791 service men "by making available to them as and when needed a sum considerably in excess of \$500,000. Out of the war relief fund \$50,000 was expended to provide service men with all grounds looking to their health and happiness, thus making for a higher standard of citizenship."

Joseph T. Fanning, editor and executive director of the Elks' Magazine, presented the memorial commission. Following election of Charles Grakelov of Philadelphia as Grand Exalted Ruler, and selection of Cincinnati as the 1927 Grand Lodge location, the following executive officers were chosen:

Hubert S. Riley, Indianapolis, grand esteemed leading knight; Harvey M. Blue, Montgomery, Ala., grand esteemed loyal knight; U. C. MacCoshan, Blackfoot, Ida., grand esteemed leading knight; P. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Ia., secretary; Richard P. Rooney, Newark, N. J., grand trustee; M. H. McCarron, Woburn, Mass., grand tyler; Louis Forman, Bloomington, Ill., grand inner guard; Fred A. Morris, Mexico, Mo., grand treasurer; and Walter F. Malar, Seattle, Wash., member of the grand forum for five years.



Acme News Pictures
CHARLES GRAKELOV
Of Philadelphia, Elected Grand Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. E.

NEW MINISTRY TAKES OFFICE

Arthur Meighen's Conservative Cabinet Sworn In at Rideau Hall

OTTAWA, Ont., July 14 (P)—The ministers of the Conservative government of Arthur Meighen were sworn into office at the Government House. Sir Henry Drayton, repeating mentioned as the probable new Minister of Railways, enters the Government without portfolio.

In the absence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, on his campaign tour, Sir Henry assumes the acting premiership. The date of the general elections will be made public within the next few days.

The cabinet is as follows: Prime Minister and Secretary for External Affairs—Arthur Meighen. Secretary of State—Sir George Perley. Minister of Finance—E. B. Bennett. Minister of Justice—E. L. Patenaude. Minister of National Defense—Hugh Guthrie. Minister of Customs—H. H. Stevens. Minister of Agriculture—S. F. Tolmie. Minister of Railways—W. A. Black. Postmaster General—R. J. Manion. Minister of Trade and Commerce—J. D. Chaplin. Minister of Labor—George B. Jones. Minister of Public Works—E. B. Ryckman.

Ministers without portfolio—Sir Henry Drayton, Donald Sutherland, H. D. Morand, and John A. Macdonald. The portfolios of marine and fisheries, interior, immigration and colonization, health, soldiers' civil re-establishment and solicitor general are left unfilled for the present. Mr. Patenaude will be Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Bennett will take charge of the interior; Dr. Morand, health and soldiers' civil re-establishment; and Sir Henry Drayton, immigration and colonization.

WORLD'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TO MEET Delegates Gathering in London for Convention

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, July 14.—Delegates from all over the world are gathering here for the seventh world's Christian Endeavor convention, which opens next Friday and continues until July 21.

Thirty British counties are sending delegations. There will be about 1600 from the United States and Canada, a large German delegation and visitors from Australia, Holland, Norway, Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Spain, Brazil, Persia, and other countries.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, "father of the Christian Endeavor" and founder of the movement, is the convention chairman and the Archbishop of Canterbury is to welcome the delegates in Queen's Hall on the opening day. On Sunday, the great open air service at Crystal Palace will be defendant.

PARIS OBSERVES BASTILLE DAY

Spanish Dictator and Sultan of Morocco Review the Colorful Parade

PARIS, July 14 (P)—France's national holiday was marked today by the greatest Bastille Day parade in recent years, with the Spanish dictator, Primo de Rivera, and the Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Youssef, as guests of honor.

Communist elements seized the occasion for a manifestation and 20 persons, including M. Joly, a member of the Municipal Council, were arrested for jeering at the Sultan in the Champs-Elysees when he drove up with President Doumergue to review the troops.

Units from every arm of the service, from Senegalese troops to the heaviest motorized artillery, passed in review before the President, his distinguished guests and military and naval attaches representing all the Great Powers.

Hundreds of thousands of spectators packed the Champs-Elysees and other avenues leading to the Place de l'Etoile, site of the Arc de Triomphe and the tomb of the unknown poilu.

A Brilliant Scene Marshal Petain and Primo de Rivera arrived at the reviewing stand early, as did the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and others. Crowds were already massed in the Champs-Elysees to see the cars of the officials pass, and the Communists and other radical elements were set for a manifestation against Primo de Rivera and the Sultan.

They were disappointed, especially in the case of the Spanish dictator, as he was already at the Arc de Triomphe.

The gathering of officials at the Arc de Triomphe presented a scene of color and brilliance. There were 100 Moroccan in white burnouses, French generals in blue and gold, French naval officers in black and gold, and foreign ambassadors and attaches in the glittering uniforms of their various countries. One striking figure was the Maharaja of Kapurthala in native robes, wearing his insignia as a grand commander of the Legion of Honor.

Preceding the ceremony, President Doumergue decorated several generals with the military medal of the Legion of Honor. Then General Gouraud, military governor of Paris, led the band of the parade into the Place de l'Etoile and took his place, mounted, opposite the presidential reviewing stand.

Crowds Good-Natured Every branch of the French Army was represented in the review, which was headed by the students of the Polytechnic and St. Cyr (the French West Point). High lights among the passing troops were the native tirailleurs of Tunis, Algeria and Morocco; Senegalese infantry squares in wide pantalons and red hats, Moroccan cavalry of the French Army, the personal guard of the Sultan, and a company of the foreign legion.

WOMEN'S ENTRY INTO MINISTRY FAVORED

Proposal Before Wesleyan Methodist Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, July 14.—A representative session of the Wesleyan conference at York today has before it a committee's recommendation "that women should be eligible for the ministry in the Wesleyan Methodist Church as far as possible on the same conditions as men."

The conditions laid down in the report include that "marriage by a woman minister be regarded as equivalent to resignation." This recommendation claims to be an advance toward a "new colleague-ship between men and women workers on equal terms."

Dr. W. Russell Maltby, the incoming president, is among the speakers. David Lloyd George addresses the world peace demonstration connected with the conference tonight.

STATES' RIGHTS URGED TO BAR (Continued from Page 1)

vocated by Charles A. Boston of the New York bar, in an address delivered before the section on criminal law, entitled "Crime Waves and Their Suppression." He reviewed the history of crime for centuries back, citing the drastic methods used in the old days to punish convicted criminals. "Our present method of treating convicts has scarcely accomplished anything," he declared. "It is a school of education in crime."

Judge Charles C. Butler of the Denver District Court in an address before the criminal law section on "Administration of Criminal Justice," said:

"Let it not be supposed that administration of criminal justice is a failure merely because every person accused of crime is not convicted. The primary function of a criminal court is not to convict but to conduct a solemn investigation into the question of guilt or innocence."

Addresses also were made by Oscar Hallum of the St. Paul, Minn., bar on "Movements for Better Law Enforcement to Date," William Draper Lewis of Philadelphia, director of the American Law Institute, on "Model Code of Criminal Procedure," and Justin Miller, professor of law of the University of Minnesota, on "What Shall We Do With the Survey and Model Code?"

WEATHER PREDICTIONS U. S. Weather Bureau Report Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; slightly warmer Thursday; moderate breeze. Southern New England: Fair tonight with Thursday fair and warmer; north and northwest winds. Northern New England: Fair tonight; warmer Thursday; general west and northwest winds.

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BOSTON'S BUILDING OPERATIONS EXPECTED TO EQUAL 1925 TOTAL

Permits for First Half of 1926 Were \$5,000,000 Less Than for Corresponding Period Last Year, But Officials Forecast Several Large Projects

While total figures issued for building and alteration permits for the first six months of 1926 by the Building Department for the City of Boston show a falling off of more than \$5,000,000 as compared with the total operations for the corresponding period last year, the fact that several large building enterprises are pending today incline the officials in charge of the department to forecast quite confidently that the total operations in Boston this year will equal, at least, last year's record-breaking figure of more than \$100,000,000.

"Records for the first six months of this year when compared with those of last are by no means conclusive," said Capt. Charles S. Darnell, clerk of the department, today. "While not at liberty to go farther than to state that the granting of the permit by the board of appeals to the Wiggins Terminal Company to erect its proposed lumber-receiving and distributing plant in Charlestown at an estimated cost of more than \$2,000,000 will go far to bring the total year's record close to that of last year, there are other projects which are anticipated as well, but of these we cannot speak more definitely at this time.

"The outlook for the present year, judging as well as may be from the first six months, is entirely reassuring. There never were more building operations under way than are right now in Boston from one end to the other.

"Many of the buildings now in process of erection were recorded in last year's operations for it was then that the permits of record were granted. The granting of permits and the total costs fluctuate from month to month and are not conclusive.

"The most satisfactory totals for comparison are those of completed years and yet the first six months of this year indicate that Boston is proceeding at very nearly the same rate as that of last year when, as you know, all previous records were surpassed. I look for the present year to hold its own with last."

The figures in the building department show that for the first six months of this year permits were granted for building operations estimated to cost \$5,347,574. Last year the totals for the first six months of operations were \$60,884,228.

Dredging of the entrance to Allen's Harbor on Cape Cod is being carried on with the aid of a dredge which is being used to cut a channel through for a larger section dredge which will ultimately restore the harbor to its former usefulness. The harbor improvement is being developed in connection with the real estate activities in the vicinity.

Natives of Harwichport say that about 50 years ago large ships entered this harbor while engaged in coasting trade and fishing. The deepening of the harbor will provide plenty of depth for the entrance and scope for anchoring any number of yachts which may wish to use the harbor.

Joseph Levine has taken a lease in the building at 17A State Street from Holland System, Inc. The Merchants Shoe Company has taken a lease in the building at 55 Lincoln Street from the Boston District Steam Company. These leases were negotiated through W. H. Ballard Company.

Continued demand for Marblehead property is reported to be especially active among residents of the town. It is said that the sales are being completed every day. Property holders in the Clifton section of the town are said to show a strong inclination to sell but buyers are few because of the high valuations. To encourage opening of new lots in the Clifton section an extra line has been extended into this area by the electric light company.

Practically all the lots which were laid out in the street have been acquired and building is said to be very active. Lots which

Practical Training Courses Advocated

Recommendations Made to the Lynn School Board by Mayor Ralph Bauer

LYNN, Mass., July 14.—How to make over their dresses for their younger sisters and to cut out their father's trousers for "little brother" should be part of the domestic science instruction for girls in the Lynn schools, according to the recommendations which Mayor Ralph S. Bauer is preparing to submit to the Lynn School Board.

He also would have boys in the schools taught how to make themselves useful about the house by fixing leaky water faucets, broken window sashes, or short circuits in the light wires. Present manual training courses, he claimed, do not offer enough that is practical, and domestic science courses, he complained, spend too much time on fancy stitching.

The Mayor intends to present to the School Board members a list of household arts subjects which he would have supplied the present practical arts courses.

BOSTON ARCHITECT NAMED
Mayor Nichols announced yesterday that James T. Ball, architect for the Boston Fire Department, is to design the proposed new fire station to be erected at Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, at a cost of \$100,000. Mr. Nichols said that Mr. Ball had been with the fire department since 1891 and that his salary of \$2500 is to be increased to \$4000.

HARDWARE MEN'S OUTING
The New England Hardware Dealers' Association and the Hardware Associates held a joint outing today at the Nausha Country Club, Nausha, N. H. At a banquet to be held in the club house tonight prizes for the afternoon golf competition will be awarded.

are desirable because of their location to the water are now reported as being scarce and new tracts will have to be developed for this reason. The demand for camps and camp sites is also very strong, and realtors say that the demand for this type of property cannot be met to the benefit of all desiring them.

Russell H. Potter Jr. of Chestnut Hill, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., has bought from the Weston Real Estate Trust a 10-room frame dwelling, garage and about 1½ acres of land on Gem Road, off Wellesley Street, Weston.

This property, which overlooks

and adjoins the Weston Golf Club, was built and developed last year for private occupancy, and composes many interesting and artistic features. The new owner has already taken possession. The sale was conducted through Poole & Seabury.

Henderson & Ross report the sale of a new two-apartment brick dwelling located at 476 Jamaica way, opposite Jamaica Pond. In addition to the dwelling there is a two-car heated garage and approximately 14,000 square feet of land. There are nine rooms and three baths to each apartment, and the total valuation of the property, which has not yet been taxed, is \$60,000. Title was conveyed by Morris Bronstein to Alice Smith.

A gasoline filling station will be erected on the triangular lot where Freeport Street converges with Dorchester Avenue as soon as the present wooden structure is razed. The location of a filling station at this point is considered to be very advantageous because of the proximity of the Old Colony Boulevard and the heavy vehicular traffic along Dorchester Avenue.

"The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime"



He's Been Dreaming That This Would Happen for a Long Time.

Fairy Tales Put Into Practice at Salvation Army Vacation Camp

Six Hundred Children Can Be Cared for at One Time at "Wonderland"—70-Acre Farm at Lake Massapoag

This is the sort of thing that makes "Wonderland," the Salvation Army vacation camp for youngsters at Lake Massapoag, on the fringe of Sharon precisely what its name indicates, a wonderland of childhood delight. Horses to ride! What child's heart does not lift with excitement at being allowed to cling to the broad back of a horse, to wind sweetly fingers tightly in the thick, crinkly mane and to urge the steed, become for the moment, the prancing, caparisoned steed of a thousand fairy tales, to burst of dramatic speed across broad moors in search of splendid castles to conquer.

"Wonderland" is a haven of broad fields and sunlight now, of fresh water wings and take first swimming lessons; whose farmland is bright now with symmetrical rows of new corn and peas, beans and rows of silvery green corn, to which small persons sit on the floors and benches and listen to tales of Jack-and-the-Beanstalk and Hap-o-May.

Thumb and Red Riding Hood and Cinderella. There are the bath houses and the natural bathing beach and white sand wherein to build towering castles, with moats and drawbridges and turrets where beautiful princesses live and comb their golden tresses all day long in the beautiful sunlight. There is a library and a chapel and Col. W. A. McIntyre, provincial officer commanding the Salvation Army in New England believes it is the best equipped camp to be found.

Six hundred children can be cared for at one time at "Wonderland." And somehow the men who work the farm and tend the gardens now against the day, growing happily nearer each day, when they harvest may begin to be had, find time during their busy days to give the small folk rides on the farm horses. Sometimes six, if they are very small and hold tightly to each other, can ride on the broad back of the big bay once. Often two or three ride together. And the dignity of those who ride alone knows no bounds. It is a happy place, where Mother Nature spreads an open book and walks, talks and smiles of birds and trees and flowers beguile the long summer days. There is supervised play and the property which was the former home of C. E. Osgood and comprises houses and wooded land that extends back for 70 acres over the rolling hills has been diverted as a unit, to that highest service given to mankind, the care of little children.

PRESS PARTY VIEWS MOUNT WASHINGTON

Pinkham Notch, North Conway, and Other Points Visited

MAPLEWOOD CLUB, Maplewood, N. H., July 14.—The New Hampshire press, consisting of 132 newspaper men and women from 42 states of the Union, spent today in the neighborhood of Mt. Washington, passing through Pinkham Notch and visiting North Conway, Intervale, Jackson, and other points.

Tuesday was spent largely in the Connecticut Valley, the tourists leaving Lake Spofford early in the morning and proceeding to Walpole, where approximately the entire population of 2000 people turned out to meet them. At the Claremont Country Club the Chamber of Commerce gave a reception to the members of the party. Lunch was served at the Hotel Rogers in Lebanon. Owing to the delayed schedule the visit at Hanover was somewhat abbreviated and the Dartmouth College buildings were inspected only from the four big B. & M. motorbuses which passed slowly around the campus.

Dinner was served at the Lake Tarleton Club at Pike, N. H., and about 9 o'clock the tourists left for Bethlehem, with a short stop at Littleton, where a quick red fire and the playing of a band a brief stop was made.

ELECTRICAL LEAGUE OUTING

The annual outing and banquet of the Metropolitan Electrical League of Boston will be held tomorrow at the Black and White Club in Marlboro. Competition will be afforded in field sports, baseball and golf for prizes which will be awarded at the banquet in the evening. Hollis Vaughan is the general chairman of the outing.

STATE REGIMENTS IN SHAM BATTLE

Part of Worcester Chamber of Commerce Celebration

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 14.—Shortly after daybreak today Companies M and B and the howitzer company from the 181st Infantry Regiment left Camp Devens en route to Worcester to participate in a sham battle as part of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce celebration. Late today the remaining forces of the 181st, together with the 104th Regiment, which constitutes the 82nd Infantry Brigade, will march to Still River railroad station, where they will encamp for the night and at dawn will move upon Camp Devens in an extensive combat campaign.

Although the detachments taking part in the festivities at Worcester will not be able to enter the engagement with their outfits at the opening of action, it is expected that they will return in time to reinforce their brigade if necessary.

The army of Massachusetts National Guardsmen is growing larger daily as organizations from all parts of the State arrive at the camp. Col. Ernest R. Redmond's regiment, the 102nd Field Artillery, is expected late tomorrow. The regiment left Salem almost a week ago but during the week-end they remained in the village of Boxford where some few hundred green mounts were broken into service with the limbers and caissons. Early today the regiment continued the march from Methuen Army. Tonight they will pitch their tents on Lexington Green and at dawn will set out on the final day's advance toward the Ayer Cantonment.

REPORT DEFINES STUDY REVISION

Questions Rather Than Recommendations in Preliminary Paper on Subject

Questions rather than recommendations regarding the teaching of history, geography and civics in the junior high school are presented to educators of the Commonwealth in a preliminary report of the superintendents' committee on the revision of the social studies curriculum—William R. Peck, superintendent of schools in Holyoke, chairman—recently made to the Massachusetts Department of Education.

At the same time the committee indicates its own leaning in favor of the integrated course which handles the three subjects combined as one.

"It is better, at present, to take the

changes have taken place in instructional ideas during the last few years. Emphasis has been shifted somewhat from the subject matter to be taught, as the center of effort, to the pupil himself. With this shift in emphasis has come about a further departure which has meant that the great question at issue has changed from one inquiring what the pupil could do with a subject, to one asking what a subject would do for a pupil.

Men and women having actual experience with these studies as principals of normal and junior high schools and class-room teachers in such schools, assist Dr. Peck as members of his committee. They are Alice W. Perry, principal of the Thorndike Street School, Palmer; Charles Russell, principal of the State Normal School at Westfield; Nellie R. Fitzgerald, instructor in the junior high school in Turners Falls, and B. D. Remy, principal of the Springfield Junior High School, Springfield.

Difference in Advantages

This committee points out that the advantages of the first-named or integrated course are less obvious than those of the latter because of its greater range, the differences in objectives, the greater difficulty of measuring pupil progress, and the greater skill in teaching that may seem to be required. In the integrated course the pupil is led to see the purpose of the instruction, in what is likely to be to him a reasonable manner, for he finds himself dealing with ideas.

Such facts as may be needed to build up his ideas, to solve his problem, or to achieve his purpose, are furnished to him or supplied by him when his need is apparent. His field of study may be extensive in parts; it may be highly intensive in others; it may be closely departmentalized in parts; in others it may carry a wide range of varying types of content. Under such a scheme of instruction the pupil is led, by wise teacher guidance, to achieve his utmost, to put forth his best effort, and to progress at his optimum rate.

Answering various objections that might be brought against the integrated course the committee concludes: "A final objection that may well be made is the question as to whether, from an academic point of view, the integrated course will include a range of content, a form of objectives, and a mass of intellectual residue worthy of comparison to that contributed by the former types of courses. This objection is unavailing in terms of the actual course or course proposed, and in the case here under consideration, the committee proposes to submit a course designed not alone to be as worthy of consideration, but eminently more so."

KEITH CAR MFG. CO. EXPANDS ITS SYSTEM

WORCESTER, Mass., July 14 (AP)—The Keith Car Mfg. Co., of Sagamore, has purchased control of the Standard Tank Car Company, Sharon, Vt. The Keith Car Mfg. Co. is authorized today by William J. McKee, president of the new combination, who is also president of the Keith Company, and vice-president and general manager of the Osgood Bradley Car Company of this city, who is a director affiliated with the Keith Company.

The Standard Tank Car Company builds tanks for railroad use, and steel tanks for storage and other purposes and controls the Standard Transit Company, which owns and operates 3500 tank cars that are leased to oil and railroad companies. Mr. McKee will retain the vice presidency of the Keith and Bradley Companies, and for the present will be located in Worcester.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 14

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAO, Boston, Mass. (300 Meters) 8:30 p. m.—Organic Colonial dance. Direction of Billy Lones. 9:30—Live. "The Day in Finance." 9:50—Live. A special report. 10:00—Kiddies' Klub. 10:10—Dinner dance. 10:20—Vocalists. Direction of Joe Herman. 11:00—"Katharine." 11:10—"Celia." 11:20—Baseball news. 11:30—Weather. 11:40—Program arranged by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. Address by Senator A. Allen. 8—Organic Colonial dance. Chamber of Commerce by Lewis Weir. Thomas Quinn, tenor. 8:30—"Vocalists." WNAO players, direction of Clyde McArdle. 9—Will Dodge and his "Nantuxet Saxons." 10—Joe and his "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.

Thursday Morning

10:15 a. m.—WNAO Women's Club. Bible readings. The Rev. Luther A. Moore, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Jamaica Plain; tenor soloist. Frank Ritchie, Maria Rita, Misses of Betty Jones Bureau; contralto soloist, Katharine Kerr. "Dance Fashion." by Diana Drayton. 11:00—Music. 11:10—Marjorie Drew, accompanist; Jean Ross. 11:20—News. 11:30 p. m.—Time and weather. 11:40—Boston Colonist concert, direction of Edward Rosenwald.

WREI, Boston, Mass. (340 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—De Frank and Frasinelli. Original music. 9:00—Stock market and business news. 9:10—Keith's radio review. 9:20—Events of the day and baseball scores. 9:30—Announcement. 9:40—"Cartoon Bates." 9:50—May Zilbo, ukulele. 10:00—Brother Club. Big Brother's night. Winthrop Packard, stories of "Birdie." Big Brother's light-house news exchange. A few moments with "The Silent Partners." 11:00—From WEAU, United States Army Band. 11:10—From WEAU, saxophone octet. 11:20—From WEAU, Troubadours. 11:30—South Sea Islanders. 10—Light opera.

Thursday Morning

10:15 a. m.—Murray trio. "Some Tricks in the Race With the Clock." Anne Bradford. 10:45—Events of the day. 11:00—Boston farmers' produce market report.

WBE, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (300 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Shelby. 7-Jolly half hour. 7:30—Baseball results. 7:35—Continuation of jolly half hour. 7:45—Radio gram. 8:00—Music. 8:10—News. 8:20—Continued by Thornton W. Burgess. 8:30—Max I. Krulke and his Westminster orchestra. 8:40—From WEAU, saxophone octet. 9—From WEAU, saxophone octet. 9:10—Musical program. 11—Weather reports; baseball results.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)

8 p. m.—Child's half hour. Aunt Bessie. 8:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. 9—Laurier concert orchestra. 9:10—Program: Laurier quartet, assisting artists; Orpheus Singers Male Quartet. (300 Meters)

WMA, Portland, Me. (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—News of the day. 8:30—Sport results. 9—Program from WEAU. 9:10—Saxophone octet. 9:20—WEAU light opera.

WVIC, Hartford, Conn. (470 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Emil Heimberger's Band. 8:30—News, baseball and agricultural reports. 9:00—Bill Jones' Capitol

orchestra. 7:30—Talk. 8—"Jongleurs" and "Unknown Troubadours." 9—Carroll's dance orchestra. 10—News. 11—Weather forecast.

WGTV, Schenectady, N. Y. (300 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Children's bedtime story. 8:45—Baseball scores. 9:15—Eastman orchestra. 9:30—11:30—Program from WMAU studio, Rochester.

WEAP, New York City (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner music. "Troubadours." 9—Program from New York City. 9:15—Program from New York City. 9:30—Program from New York City. 9:45—Program from New York City. 10—Program from New York City. 10:15—Program from New York City. 10:30—Program from New York City. 10:45—Program from New York City. 11—Program from New York City. 11:15—Program from New York City. 11:30—Program from New York City. 11:45—Program from New York City. 12—Program from New York City.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Madison Concert Orchestra. 8:45—Imperial Imps. 9:10—Stadium Philharmonic concert. 9:30—Astor Or.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 9—Music. 9:15—Mammy. 9:30—To be announced. 9:45—Art Feldman, radio mimic. 9:50—The Radio Bob. 10:00—The Station's Orchestra. 10:10—Jack Denny's orchestra. 10:20—Brighton Orchestra. 11—McAlpin Entertainers.

WABC, New York City (310 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Margie Make-believe. 9—Joint recital by Michael Lambert, cellist and Zeddy the Lambert. 9:15—William F. Sweeney, baritone. 9:30—Phyllis Newkirk, contralto; Ralph Lane, tenor; Milton Schwartz, violinist. 9:45—Katie Katz, pianist. 9:50—Cliff Ulrich and his orchestra. 10—Weather forecast. 10:15—Arlington Time Signals. 10:30—Weather forecast.

WOB, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner music. 8:30—Long Distance Swimming. 9—Orchestra. 9:15—Hand concert. 9:45—Monterey Orchestra. 10:15—Dinner music. 10:30—Orchestra. 10:45—Hand concert. 11—Orchestra. 11:15—Hand concert. 11:30—Orchestra. 11:45—Hand concert. 12—Orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (305 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 9—Address, "Battle Day" by French Consul, M. Maurice Pallard. 9:10—Program program. 9—Arcadia dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (275 Meters)

8 p. m.—Pennsylvania orchestra. 7:30—Music. 8—Music. 8:15—Music. 8:30—Music. 8:45—Music. 9—Music. 9:15—Music. 9:30—Music. 9:45—Music. 10—Music. 10:15—Music. 10:30—Music. 10:45—Music. 11—Music. 11:15—Music. 11:30—Music. 11:45—Music. 12—Music.

WGBH, Clearwater, Fla. (300 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 9—Orchestra. 9:15—Music. 9:30—Music. 9:45—Music. 10—Music. 10:15—Music. 10:30—Music. 10:45—Music. 11—Music. 11:15—Music. 11:30—Music. 11:45—Music. 12—Music.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—Program of games for the children. 9:15—News. 9:30—Music. 9:45—Music. 10—Music. 10:15—Music. 10:30—Music. 10:45—Music. 11—Music. 11:15—Music. 11:30—Music. 11:45—Music. 12—Music.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (310 Meters)

8 p. m.—Joint with station WEAU.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO COUNT CARS

Three-Months' Traffic Survey Will Be Base of Improvement Plans

CONCORD, N. H.—A complete survey of traffic on all the important highways of New Hampshire is to begin on July 16 for the purpose of obtaining information to be used in planning highway improvement.

Frederic E. Everett, commissioner of the State Highway Department, with the assistance of John G. Winant, Governor, has obtained the cooperation of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture in the undertaking.

Information is to be recorded at 145 points on the highway system, which have been so selected as to determine the traffic on the main highways. At these stations motorists will be asked to make a brief stop, so that basic information required for the scientific planning of the highway system may be recorded.

In obtaining this information special efforts will be made to reduce the inconvenience to a minimum. Large signs will be placed on the road indicating that a traffic station is being approached and giving ample time to stop.

The survey is to run for three months and it is planned to have each of the traffic stations operated once every two weeks during this time.

USE OF FUEL OIL SHOWS INCREASE

Figures at Boston Far Outstrip Those for Coal

More fuel oil was put aboard vessels engaged in foreign trade at the port of Boston, during the month of June, than in any previous month this year, according to figures made public today by Willard W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs. The figures were 87,103 barrels of fuel oil, valued at \$1,337,807. May, with 51,788 barrels, valued at \$935,054, was the next heaviest month.

Use of fuel oil on board ships has increased steadily since 1919 and there is no indication as yet of any decline. In June, 1919, the amount of fuel oil furnished vessels at this port was 5715 barrels, worth \$8286. In that same month, 12,332 tons of coal, valued at \$123,333, was provided to vessels.

During June, just ended, the amount of coal furnished to vessels here was 1323 tons, worth \$9101, according to the Government figures. In May, 1926, the coal bunkers amounted to 3494 tons, worth \$26,043.

BLANKET MANUFACTURE PROFITS WOOL POOL

SPRINGFIELD, July 14 (Special)—Sheep owners of western Massachusetts are benefiting from a wool pool under the leadership of C. D. Richardson of West Brookfield. Under the plan the wool is made into blankets and each farmer takes back as many blankets as his wool makes, paying out of his own pocket the cost of manufacture.

This season 35,000 pounds of wool have been assembled from the farmers and Mr. Richardson claims they will receive about \$9150 for their wool, as compared with \$4500 under the old way of marketing.

MOUNT WILLEY SLIDE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—On Friday, the one hundredth anniversary of the Mt. Willey Slide will be observed by the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Willey house, which will be unveiled and there will be a historical pageant.

On Thursday evening at Conway, a lecture on the history of Crawford Notch and the White Mountains will be given by J. Randolph Coolidge, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.

8 p. m.—New York program. 7—Troubadours. 7:30—Radio Scouts' hour. 8—Midweek church service. 8:30—Musical program. 9—Reinhardt ensemble. 9:15—Reinhardt director. 9:30—Caroline Frank. 9:45—Soprano; Paul Ober, accompanist. 10—Weather report. 10:15—Closing grain market, baseball scores.

WBBB, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

8 p. m.—Trifon duo. 9 to 11—Trifon orchestra and others in popular program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—String ensemble concert. 9 to 12:30—Dance, theater and studio programs.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Organ concert. 9:15—Orchestra. 9:30—Lullaby time. 9:45—Musical program. 10—The Pan Alley.

WJZD, Muncie, Ind. (300 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. Howard L. Peterson playing organ; Palmer Symphony Players' quartet. 9—See all the "Newspaper Man"; Palmer Victorians. 9:15—Victorians Studio; Music by children of all ages; bands, soloists, etc. 9:30—Victorians. 9:45—Defeat. R. V. Thomas. John Norton. 11:30—Settin' Up Hour. Palmer Studio.

WLV, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Gibson orchestra, direction Robert Vincent. 8:30—"More Dollars for Dollars." 9—Music. 9:15—Bedtime Story. 9:30—Miss Frances Hickerson. 9:45—Music. 10—Music. 10:15—Music. 10:30—Music. 10:45—Music. 11—Music. 11:15—Music. 11:30—Music. 11:45—Music. 12—Music.

WKBQ, Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner music. 9—Book review. Cincinnati Public Library. 9:15—Alvin Roeder and his orchestra. 9:30—Victorians. 9:45—Defeat. R. V. Thomas. John Norton. 11:30—Settin' Up Hour. Palmer Studio.

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8 p. m.—Dinner music. 9—Book review. Cincinnati Public Library.

Art Course Offered Retailers to Help in Promotion of Sales

Store Executives May Study Value of Color, Design, and Style as Selling Aids—Experience in Shops Is Included in "Laboratory Work"

Unprecedented in the history of art training, it is declared, is special retail trade course to train store executives, offered for next year by the Massachusetts School of Art, formerly the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Its purpose is to equip store executives to handle adequately the problems of art instruction for employees of retail shops. The course will be given in co-operation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Trade Board.

A second new course to be offered in 1927 is in the field of design. These two courses inaugurate a broader policy for the school, which heretofore has been limited by its designation as a normal art school for the training of teachers of art. Long ago its scope was extended to include the training of artists and art workers, but its activities along these lines have been limited and handicapped. With the change of rank from a normal art school to an art school, authorized by the State Legislature last May, the school is now empowered to meet the persistent demands of industry for trained art workers and is planning other forms of co-operation. This is expected to have an important influence on the industrial advancement of the State.

Art Knowledge Aids Selling
"Selling," says Roy Bailey Farnum, director of the school and director of art education for the state, "demands a knowledge of the color, design and style involved in the object, and industrial success nowadays is recognized as a question of selling."

Started originally for the purpose of training teachers of art for the public schools of Massachusetts, the school is conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Education and remains a normal school for the training of public school teachers of art at the same time that it functions as vocational school for the training of art workers in industries of the State.

The new retail trade course will be of high professional grade. It requires a three-year training in art as a prerequisite for a diploma and covers four years of work with full-time residence in the senior year. "Candidates for the course," says Mr. Farnum, "must have initiative, tact, patience, and a practical point of view toward the machine, toward mass production, and toward mass production, and must have a 'style sense' and ability to translate fundamental laws of color, line, and design into concrete workable terms."

Store Lectures Included
The course will include store lectures covering color, line and design; lectures on salesmanship to

be given by the Retail Trade Board, and laboratory work consisting of two weeks in the store and two in the school during the second semester, merchandising analysis and sociology.

Ground in this field was broken by the Metropolitan Museum of Art through its educational department, but it has remained for Boston and the Massachusetts School of Art to initiate an organized plan for its promotion.

The course in theater design is in response to a rather insistent demand for persons who can plan and produce plays and pageants suitable for churches, schools and small communities. It will be a four-year course and include in its junior and senior years stage craft, history of costumes, history of the theater, lighting, theater problems of carpentry, use of the drop, outdoor backs and so on.

The school will have two new instructors next year, Adrian J. Iorio who will specialize in advertising design, and Ludwig Frank who is to teach textile design. Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor, who is a member of the faculty, will give twice as much time to the school as formerly. A new class in sculpture which he is now planning to organize.

Literary School Enlarged
The library of the school has been enlarged and the rooms formerly used by the United States Government as a lino-type school in rehabilitation work of soldiers, is being refitted for instruction by the art school in the printing arts, book-binding and other crafts, including weaving, stenciling, batik, and so on. A lithography press and three types of etching printing presses are to be installed.

The school now has a complete registration of 105 students for the regular day classes next year, a limit necessitated by the size of the building. The demand for entrance is so great it will be impossible to take special students in either the freshman or sophomore years.

Coincident with the announcement of the class for store executives is a statement on the capitalization of color by the Babson Statistical Organization in which it says that color is going to be made a powerful force in increasing both sales and production, and that through an understanding of art values losses which merchants and manufacturers are now taking on goods of unpopular types will be greatly reduced. Possibilities in use of color have hardly been touched upon by the organization points out and advances the opinion that the next great step in merchandising will be in the application of this powerful force.

Salem last year were 226 on merchandise, valued at \$536,000. Total receipts from all sources were \$15,186.52.

This old sub-port which also includes Beverly and Marblehead and which was once offered by such dignitaries as Nathaniel Hawthorne who was the Surveyor, now requires only three officials to carry on its business at a total expense of \$5500. It cost Salem last year 36 cents for every dollar of revenue collected, says the report.

GOV. McMULLEN FACES CONTEST

Nebraskan Opposed by F. G. Johnson—Democrats to Nominate C. W. Bryan

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—Fred G. Johnson, placed in the Republican primary as a candidate for Governor of Nebraska by a petition of 1000 voters, has accepted and will make an attempt to defeat Adam McMullen for re-nomination at the hands of his party. Mr. Johnson is a lawyer and was Lieutenant-Governor when Charles W. Bryan was Governor.

Previous to that he had served in the state Senate and also in the House. He was defeated for the Republican senatorial nomination in 1924 by George W. Norris. A third entrant is Robert G. Ross of Lexington, who has previously run for United States Senator.

Charles W. Bryan has no opposition for the Democratic nomination, but two other candidates, Roy M. Harrop of the third party progressives, and Osmond F. Byron of the La Follette party, will bid against him for the nomination at the general election of the liberals or the State. None of the three has opposition at the Aug. 10 primary.

An effort of the La Follette committee to obtain volunteers sufficient to make up a full state ticket failed and, aside from Governor, neither of the third parties has named any candidates. The law empowers the committees to fill any vacancies on the ballot for the general election.

Willis G. Sears (R.), national representative from the Second or Omaha District, is facing three opponents in his primary race, while M. O. McLaughlin (R.), from the Fourth, is opposed by Frank E. Edgerton, a leading lawyer of that district.

In the First District two prominent Republicans, George W. Marsh, for eight years, and John A. Stearns, for several years, are two of the four candidates. In the Third District John F. Nesbit, a former legislator, is contesting with Julius C. Nichols of Columbus and Aaron C. Read of St. Paul. Mr. Read is running on a wet platform. He is a retired Omaha lawyer who has been operating a farm for 30 years.

In the Fourth District John N. Norton, a Democratic dry leader and one of the authors of the state prohibition law, has no opposition at the primary. In the Fifth District W. E. Andrews, formerly member of Congress and twice defeated by Ashton C. Shallenberger, is one of a field of five aspirants. For the Democratic nomination in the Sixth District Thomas C. Osborne, former state senator, a dry, has George W. Febrache, a wet, for an opponent.

The Progressives have congressional candidates in the First and Second Districts, while in the Third, Willis E. Reed, former Attorney-General, has been named by a petition of La Follette party men.

J. J. DOUGLASS A CANDIDATE
John J. Douglass of East Boston, Representative from the Tenth Massachusetts District, is a candidate for re-nomination, and has placed his name in circulation. It became known today. Mr. Douglass includes in his platform an advocacy of modification of the Volstead Act. He is author of the bill for repeal of the "National Origins" clause in the immigration law.

HARVARD ENROLLS 2475
Harvard's summer school of arts and sciences and education announces a total registration, during its first week, but not including the enrollment for the Engineering School at Swampscott, N. H., of 2475. These are approximate figures and there probably will be further changes.

NEW BELL FOR HARVARD HALL TO ASSEMBLE EARLY CLASSES

(Continued from Page 1)

the grand manner and as if he loved it. The bell rung automatically or by hand. Well, let's see. But pshaw! It must always have been rung by hand because it is older than the comparatively new days of automatic ringing devices. One informant remarked that he guessed they'd been ringing it ever since Washington crossed the Delaware.

There is, among students living in the Harvard Yard, apparently no particular regret at seeing the old bell replaced. Curiously enough, where many another college would have surrounded its bell with a well-defined sentiment, the presence now in the basement of Harvard Hall, of a new bell from England, waiting for the tower to be reinforced and otherwise made ready for its installation, is no matter for rejoicing.

So the neighbors around Kirkland, Quincy and Prescott Streets, the Avenue and the Common, who have a direct association with the academic scene, will probably rejoice more than the students for it is said that the tone of the new bell is such as can be heard for "many miles."

The old bell can only be heard down at the freshman dormitories if the wind is right, and not at all across the river at the group of the Harvard graduate school of business administration, which will be occupied next semester.

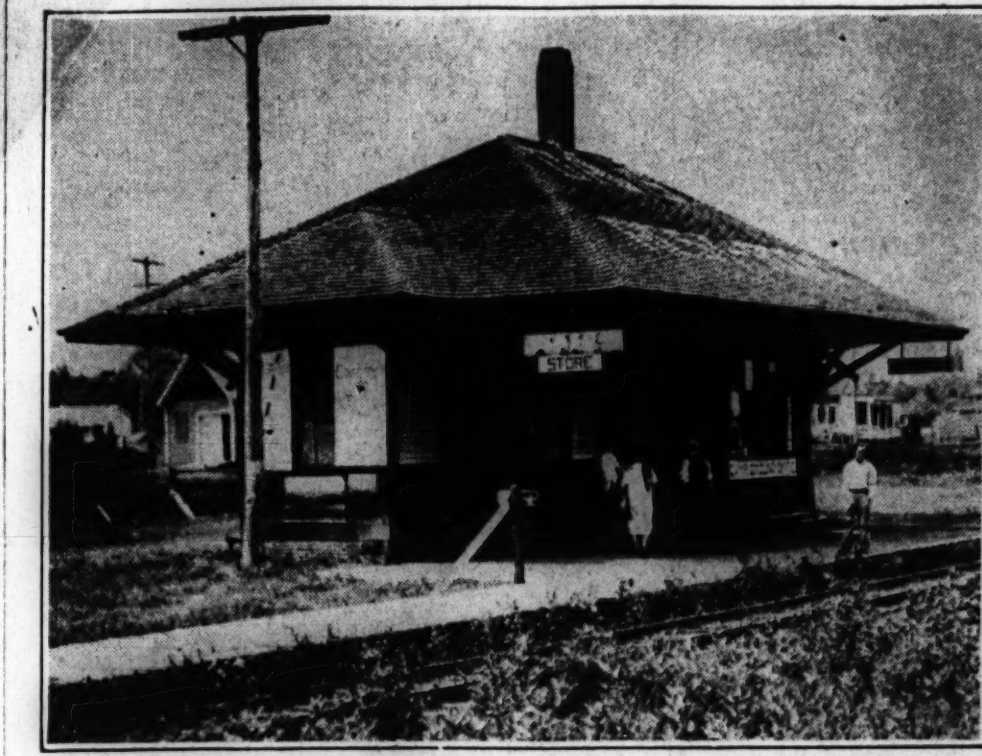
So the change seems a matter of expediency for after all the original intent of having such a bell is to call students to classes, and excuses enough can be found for cuts without supplying any reason for saying that the bell was not heard

GOVERNMENT TO SURVEY COAST OF NEW ENGLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14.—A survey of the New England coast from Cape Cod to Portland, Me., is to be made by a party from the coast and geodetic survey of the Department of Commerce, under the command of Lieut. R. R. Lukens. Results of the inspection will be incorporated in a new edition of the Department's publication, "The Coast Pilot."

The surveying party will visit every locality along the coast where any changes in channels, bars and the like might have occurred since the contents of the present Coast Pilot. Inland waterways along the route also will be inspected by the party with a view to noting any conditions which might affect navigation, and additional aids to navigation will be provided along the coast wherever necessary.

Once a Depot; Now a Store



Old Long Beach (N. H.) Railroad Station on the Abandoned Portsmouth-York Line.

VERMONT SELECTS DEMOCRATIC SLATE

Park Pollard Presides Over Meeting at Burlington

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 14.—(AP)—Park Pollard of Proctorville, cousin of President Coolidge, presided over a mass meeting here of Vermont Democrats, which named a slate of party candidates for state and national office to be voted for at the September primaries. The candidates for nomination follow:

Governor—Herbert C. Cummings, Richford.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles M. Barber, Northfield.
State Treasurer—Edward E. Porter, St. Johnsbury.
Secretary of State—Irene K. Murray, Montpelier.
State Auditor—Henry C. Brislin, Rutland.
Attorney-General—J. A. McNamara, Burlington.
United States Senator—James E. Kennedy, Williston.
Congressman from First District—Allen T. Calhoun, Middlebury.
Congressman from Second District—George F. Root, Newport.
Mr. Kennedy, candidate for Senator, ran for Congress in the First District four years ago as a "wet" and was defeated. Various views as to what Vermont needs were voiced by several present, but no resolutions or other formal expression of sentiment were adopted.

RESIDENTS PROTEST CUT IN SERVICE

North Abington Commuters Object to Changed Schedule

Residents of North Abington protested before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities today at the elimination of the North Abington stop on the express train leaving Boston for Plymouth at 4 p.m. standard time. Led by Thomas J. Griffin, state representative from Abington, the residents said that the North Abington community has been built up through its train service, and that its elimination affects from 50 to 75 passengers.

John Shannahan, chairman of the Abington board of selectmen, asserted that the wealthy summer residents of the Plymouth district and the Cape are being favored unfairly over commuters who support the road throughout the year. Thomas H. Buckley and E. Stanton Wales, of North Abington, also appeared in protest.

Elimination of the North Abington stop was because it was causing duplication of service. E. L. Wilson, assistant passenger traffic manager of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad said, North Abington is now served by 25 trains daily, he said, while Plymouth has only 17. Among those appearing against the petition which asked that the service be renewed were W. T. Eldridge, chairman of the Plymouth board of selectmen; O. E. Fog, chairman of the Kingston selectmen, and Albert H. Holmes, selectman of Kingston, representing the Kingston Board of Trade.

OLD MINING CAMP BUILDS A SCHOOL

Angeles Camp Turned to Farms When Gold Gave Out

STOCKTON, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Angeles Camp, once a thriving mining village, visited by Bret Harte and Mark Twain, has recently dedicated a high school, for which the community bonded itself for \$40,000, and which supplants an old wooden structure of pioneer days. It is in mission style of stone and reinforced concrete with a red tile roof. While there are only 129 students at present the buildings provided accommodations for more than 500.

Angeles Camp was built on temporary foundations, but as mining activities lessened there began an interest in farming with the result that the camp developed with astonishing speed. The cabin where Mark Twain and the Gillis brothers spent a winter and where Bret Harte stayed, has passed away, but it has been reproduced in its original form through funds raised by public subscription. Farming, fruit growing, cattle and sheep raising are returning comfortable yields while quartz mining in the outlying sections is being resumed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STORE IN ABANDONED STATION

Where a ticket agent once sold transportation, a storekeeper now dispenses groceries and confections in the building which until a year ago was the Long Beach (N. H.) station on the Portsmouth-York branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Motorbuses for some time have been carrying the passengers who formerly used its waiting room, and in consequence the railroad company abandoned the line and the station. An enterprising camp proprietor then turned the building to mercantile use as the advertising signs indicate.

Training Leaders



MISS EDITH SINNETT
Newly Appointed Girl Scout Director for Metropolitan Boston.

NATIONAL GIRL SCOUT TRAINING CAMP BUSY

Study periods, conferences, recreation, council fires and special features occupy the daily round of activities which are now in full swing at the First National Girl Scout Training Camp which recently opened at Long Pond in Plymouth, under the management of Miss Edith Sinnett, newly appointed Girl Scout Director for Metropolitan Boston and director of the school at Plymouth. As director of the First National Training School, Miss Sinnett succeeds Mr. James J. Storror, founder of the camp.

Miss Sinnett, who before her appointment to the Boston directorship of the Scout body was director of western Massachusetts activities, is carefully following the policies which have been successful in preparing Girl Scouts who are planning to enter girls' work. As director of western Massachusetts Miss Sinnett was highly regarded for the efficiency which Girl Scout sections displayed under her jurisdiction. As Boston director she will have charge of Girl Scout activities in 35 cities and towns, representing 6000 Scouts divided into 195 troops.

SUNDAY BAN ASKED ON SEQUELENTIAL EXHIBITION

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—(AP)—Application for an injunction aimed to close the sequelential exhibition on Sundays has been filed in common pleas court against the Sequelential Exhibition Association. The application for the injunction came after it had been announced that warrants had been issued against 12 employees of the exposition association charging them with selling tickets and with having otherwise participated in the conducting of the exposition on Sunday in violation of the law. The employees included gatekeepers, clerks in booths and ticket sellers in the Gladway, the amusement section of the exposition.

The exhibition has been open the last two Sundays by order of the board of directors of the association. The decision to open the show on Sundays started a storm of protest by a number of church denominations and resulted in the notification to Mayor Kendrick by several of the church bodies that they would withdraw their support from the enterprise.

WILD HORSES IN ALBERTA
EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Because the bands of wild horses in southern Alberta have increased so considerably in the last few years and have become a nuisance to the ranchers, a round-up is now being made in the territory adjacent to Medicine Hat that is bounded by the Bow and Red Deer Rivers.

EUROPE RUSHES IRON TO ESCAPE TARIFF

Imports Jump When New Duty Is Deferred

With the application of a counter-vailing duty on imports of German iron and steel products, formally deferred, by a United States Treasury Department decision, the movement of these commodities to this country, particularly Boston, has been very heavy in recent weeks. On May 20 it was proposed to assess German iron and steel products benefited by a bounty paid by the Raw Steel Syndicate of Düsseldorf, Ger., an additional duty upon entry in this country equal to the amount of the bounty paid abroad.

In view of the fact that some 30,000 tons of steel products are estimated to be "on order" in Germany now, for shipment to the United States, the interest was wide in the efforts to have the proposed additional duty deferred. On receipt of a request from the German Ambassador, through the State Department, the Treasury Department postponed the date "till the German Government has an opportunity to show that the Department's understanding of the agreement is not representative of the situation which actually exists in the German iron and steel industries."

Nearly every vessel coming to Boston from Germany, and many of those from Sweden, Belgium, and Holland, bring iron and steel bars, pig iron, steel strip, hoop, rails, wire rods, structural steel, angles, channels, saw steel and tool steel. Figures just tabulated by the local customs officials show 12,915,715 pounds of steel rails for railroad use, imported via Boston, from Germany in the past few weeks, together with 4,131,346 pounds of tie plates.

Other items imported via Boston, from Germany in the month of June and up to date in July, include: 645,253 pounds structural steel, 355,874 pounds angles, 323,886 pounds steel and iron bars, 225 tons pig iron and similar items, while the grand total for this period, imported via Boston, from all countries, was 21,325,029 pounds steel and iron products and 7245 tons pig iron.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY PROJECT IS STUDIED

Canada and America Pause Before Granting Permits

AUGUSTA, Me., July 14 (Special)—Following the granting of preliminary permits by the United States and Canadian governments to Dexter P. Cooper, authorizing him to carry on investigations in connection with the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project, both governments are studying the feasibility of the project before issuing final permits, upon the granting of which work may proceed.

Inasmuch as the plan for utilizing tide power calls for the construction of two dams to be built in the bay into a double water storage basin, both governments insist on giving the project much study before granting permission. Navigation would be interfered with to an extent, hence the Federal War Department is interested.

M. R. Stackpole, assistant engineer of the water storage division of the Maine Public Utilities Commission, and H. B. Kennison of Boston, district engineer of the United States Geological Survey for the New England area, have been surveying the field.

STATE POLICEMEN GOING TO EXPOSITION

Twenty picked men from the Massachusetts State Constabulary, chosen by merit, are in training for a special exhibition trip to the sequelential celebration at Philadelphia.

The squad, with selected men from other constabulary organizations throughout the country, will put on a special drill on the exhibition field at the Philadelphia Stadium. The exact date of the trip, which will cover seven days, and comes as a reward for meritorious service, has not as yet been fixed.

WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. WEEKS

Intimate friends, cabinet officers and other government officials will pay tribute to the late John W. Weeks of West Newton, Mass., formerly Secretary of War, at the First Parish Unitarian Church of West Newton, tomorrow. Dwight F. Davis, who succeeded Mr. Weeks as secretary of war, John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, James J. Davis, Secretary of

WOMEN HEAR OFFICE SEEKERS

Candidates in Missouri's Senatorial Race Give Their Qualifications

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14 (Special)—A round table of Missouri's candidates for United States Senator arranged by the St. Louis League of Women Voters brought together at luncheon all of the contestants except one who could not make train connections.

After a brief statement that the league had asked the senatorial candidates to present their views in person, Mrs. Walston Chubb, as chairman, called on Judge Ewing Cockrell (D.). The judge told the gathering that he was an idealist in homes, courts, business and politics and as such wanted to be made a Senator. Senator George H. Williams (R.) said that he stood as a Republican on a platform of common sense.

STATE 'CAPITAL' MOVED FOR DAY

Governor and Council Hold Executive Meeting in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., July 14 (Special)—With Governor Fisher, Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, and the members of the Governor's Council as guests of the Chamber of Commerce, at its annual outing here, the regular weekly meeting of the state executive body was transferred from Boston to Worcester today. The appointments and confirmations which have been pending were held over.

The guests were met at Lake Umbagog by former Mayor Peir G. Holmes, a member of the council and escorted to the Chamber of Commerce building by motorcycle patrolmen.

Following a luncheon and informal reception at the chamber headquarters as guests of Col. Robert L. Whipple, president, the council held its weekly meeting, at the conclusion of which the party went to the fair grounds to witness a sham battle by national guardsmen.

Many important appointments are pending before the Governor and Council, and several announcements of importance were expected today. The special Water Supply Commission is yet to be appointed, and inasmuch as the bill was made law under an emergency preamble, it is expected that work of carrying out its provisions should begin as soon as possible. Two judgeships are to be filled, and the position of assistant commissioner in the State Department of Labor and Industries awaits confirmation.

The special Water Supply Commission is one of the most important bodies to be under consideration for some time, since it will hold in its hands provisions for the future water supply in the metropolitan district and Worcester. It will carry into effect a huge engineering plan for the building of storage dams on the Ware and Swift Rivers, which will take flood flows. A 14-mile tunnel will be built to connect with the present Wachusett Reservoir, and extensive plans must be made to provide Worcester with the water which it is to purchase from the Quinapoxet watershed. About \$15,000,000 will be spent at first, and completion of the plan will involve many millions more.

Two members of the commission are to be named to serve with Davis B. Kenniston, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. Mr. Kenniston will receive an annual salary of \$2500; the other two \$2000 each.

FILMING CANADIAN SCENERY
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government is arranging for the preparation of motion pictures of scenery in many parts of this Province. The Government's own operators are taking these pictures, which will give movie audiences an idea of some of Canada's finest mountain scenery. The project is part of the Province's new motor highway through the Coast Mountains and the Rockies, including the new Cariboo Road along the Fraser River Canyon.

NURSERY PURCHASES FARM
WEST NEWBURY, Mass., July 14.—The Cherry Hill Nursery of this town has acquired the Charles S. Bartlett farm on Storey Avenue and will use the property in the extension of its business which is constantly increasing. David C. Stranger bought the property, acting for the Cherry Hill concern. There are 200 acres of land in the farm.

His opponent, in all probability, will again be G. G. McGee, K. C., who has gained in prestige in recent months as the representative of the Province of British Columbia in the freight rates case. In the 1925 election Mr. Stevens defeated Mr. Greer by about 1200 votes. It is expected that all the members of the dissolved Parliament from this Province will again be candidates for re-election.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY PROJECT IS STUDIED
Canada and America Pause Before Granting Permits

AUGUSTA, Me., July 14 (Special)—Following the granting of preliminary permits by the United States and Canadian governments to Dexter P. Cooper, authorizing him to carry on investigations in connection with the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project, both governments are studying the feasibility of the project before issuing final permits, upon the granting of which work may proceed.

Inasmuch as the plan for utilizing tide power calls for the construction of two dams to be built in the bay into a double water storage basin, both governments insist on giving the project much study before granting permission. Navigation would be interfered with to an extent, hence the Federal War Department is interested.

M. R. Stackpole, assistant engineer of the water storage division of the Maine Public Utilities Commission, and H. B. Kennison of Boston, district engineer of the United States Geological Survey for the New England area, have been surveying the field.

STATE POLICEMEN GOING TO EXPOSITION

Twenty picked men from the Massachusetts State Constabulary, chosen by merit, are in training for a special exhibition trip to the sequelential celebration at Philadelphia.

The squad, with selected men from other constabulary organizations throughout the country, will put on a special drill on the exhibition field at the Philadelphia Stadium. The exact date of the trip, which will cover seven days, and comes as a reward for meritorious service, has not as yet been fixed.

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Values for Your Summer Home

Lawn Swings
\$12.98

Four-passenger, put together with nuts and bolts. Natural finish, seat and hinges.

Couch Hammocks
\$14.95

Padded back, chain-hung, model in brown, grey or khaki material. Stand and awning extra.

Couch Hammocks
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Chain hung with National spring and mattress. Khaki or brown only. Stand and awning extra.

NO MAIL ORDERS—FOURTH FLOOR

Proved again Not One American Car Lasts As Long As Reo—Not One

There are two ways of determining how long automobiles last. The first consists of comparing the number of cars of a given make still in use, with the total number produced within the last seven, eight or nine years. The second method—the most complete and impartial yet devised—has lately been published by Professor C. E. Griffin, of the Bureau of Business Research, University of Michigan, in his study: "The Life History of Automobiles."

Convincing proof of the long life of Reo cars is offered by the popular method of judging motor car life.

This method consists of comparing the total number of cars registered at the end of the year with the total number of cars produced for the preceding seven, eight or nine years.

It shows that not one American car lasts as long as Reo—not one. Still more convincing proof of this fact is now available.

The "Life Insurance" Method

Professor C. E. Griffin, of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Michigan, has used the method of the life insurance actuary to determine the average life of American automobiles.

The results of his study are contained in his book: "The Life History of Automobiles," published in February, 1926, by the University of Michigan.

In this book, he shows how many of a given number of cars going into service this year will still be in use at the end of next year, at the end of two years, and so on—down to the last survivors.

He found that after thirteen years, only a very few out of every 100,000 will be left.

His method is accurate.

It even eliminates any variations due to the fact that some manufacturers may produce a large number of cars one year, and relatively few the next.

It takes into account not only seven, eight or nine years' production, but the entire life span of all the cars produced.

Reo 44.3% above the average

From the Griffin statistics any one can determine just how many Reos should have been registered on December 31st, 1925, if the Reo were merely an average car.

Comparing this figure with the actual figures of R. L. Polk and Company, automobile statisticians, proves again that no other American car lasts as long as Reo.



If the life of a Reo car were identical with the average life of all automobiles, there would have been in use on January 1, 1926, 81,173 Reo cars. There actually were 117,126—or a surplus of 44.3%.

No other American car is as much above the average.

What This Means

There are today on the roads and streets of the United States 175 different makes of automobiles.

Of these, only 59 are still being made. The rest are orphans.

Of the 59, eighteen are cars whose production has been so small that registration figures are not obtainable.

Forty-one have been built in quantities sufficient to enable automobile statisticians to give them a place on their current records.

And of all these, not one lasts as long as Reo, not one.

The Three Next to Reo

In order to equal the Reo record, the three cars ranking immediately below Reo will have to make very material improvement.

In order to make their ranking above the average equal to that of Reo, they will have to increase it by the following percentages:

		Price	No. Cyl
Second car	10 %	\$3195	8
Third car	18.1%	2790	6
Fourth car	34.6%	3070	6

It is significant that of the first four cars, only one besides Reo has more than 100,000 cars in use—and the Sedan of this make sells for \$1630 more than the Reo Sedan.

And only one of the first four was an eight-cylinder car—the product of a manufacturer who builds eights exclusively.

The Explanation

The explanation of Reo's astounding margin of leadership is found in the combination of the three essentials for long automobile life.

These are:

1. Quality of materials and workmanship equal to that of the finest cars produced in America.
2. A persistent avoidance of the frequent model changes which hasten obsolescence and thereby shorten automobile life.
3. Low repair costs which lengthen the life of a Reo car even beyond that of the other first quality cars.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

REO

SIX

NEW AND IMPROVED SEDAN

\$1565

at Lansing plus tax

RADIO

ADVANCEMENT OF RADIO ART TO BE SHOWN

Comprehensive Display Is
Built for Philadelphia
Sesquicentennial

WASHINGTON, July 14—One of the most comprehensive exhibits ever made in radio is soon to be put on display at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial, according to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Navigation. The display includes an ancient transmitter and receiver, the transmitter and receiver of a few years ago which are rapidly being discarded and replaced by modern apparatus, and the strictly modern apparatus as used today.

There will be shown a receiver capable of receiving any type of radio wave on any wavelength. These receivers represent modern means of reception of radiograms and radio-casting on both ship and shore stations. In addition there will be displayed a direction finder used for locating interference of various descriptions.

An enormous loop antenna which has been used underground in successful reception of foreign stations and which has been developed by a Hyattsville, Md., radio scientist, will also be on display. Meters of every description used by the radio inspectors of the Department of Commerce in their work of checking radio stations in their own waters and using any power will be shown. With these instruments it is possible to measure potentials of a small fraction of a volt and currents of less than a thousandth of an ampere. With this display there is shown the advancement of the art in step with the means of transmitting and receiving different types of radiograms, the means of adjusting the transmitters and receivers to their wavelengths, and the methods of measuring the power consumed by the transmitter and the small amount of energy consumed by the receiver. The method by which a transmitter is kept in operation in emergencies when the power plant of a ship is placed out of commission will be shown, as well as the method



Herbert Photos, Inc.

A RADIO station, which it is claimed is capable of reaching almost every part of the globe, has just been completed at Lausanne, Switzerland. The oft-repeated phrase that radio is a boon to international good will is truly finding expression, with the opening of this new station, which will report meetings of League of Nations delegates, and let the world "sit in" on the conferences of the powers. The above picture shows the transmitting room, containing the most recent 15-kw Marconi, type Q, apparatus.

of locating by radio the position of a ship sending distress signals. The location by radio of other types of energy, such as leaky power lines, poorly bonded rails on electric lines, tree grounds caused by limbs of trees rubbing the insulation from power lines and grounding, sparking generators and other electrical equipment, being radiated will be shown. Other exhibits which will undoubtedly attract much attention include a 500-watt radiocasting transmitter, a 1/2-watt Marconi quenched spark transmitter, and a honeycomb coil regenerative receiver which has a range of from 50 to 50,000 meters, and which is used for checking all types of radio stations for violations of the Radio Commission Laws. Many other interesting developments will feature the display.

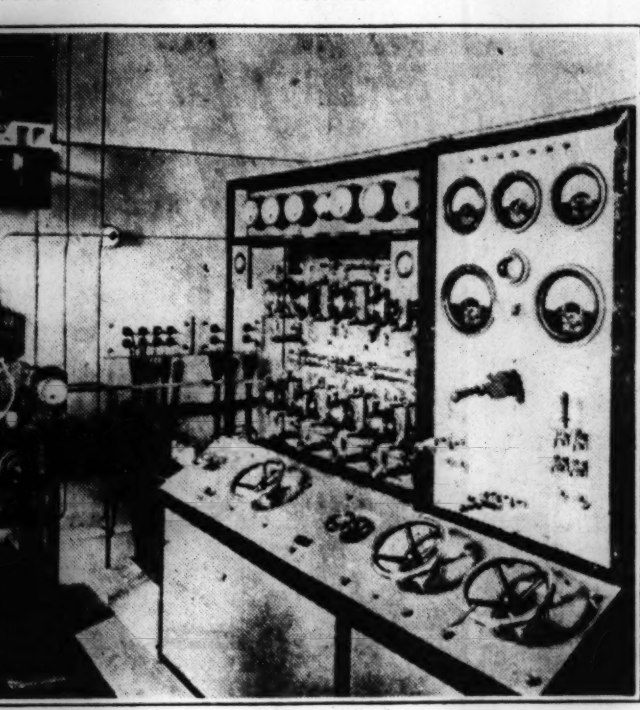
Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 48

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 15
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
KRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio concert by the KRM instrumental quartet.
WGBH, Portland, Me. (254 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Children's period. 6:30—Sport results. 8—Special orchestra from WEAF.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (218 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Morton dinner music. 8:45—Ambassador concert orchestra. 9—Musical. 9:15—From New York—"The Serenaders." 9:30—"Harvesters." 9:45—"Eskimos." 10—Orchestra.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (322 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Kimball Trio. 8:45—Organ recital by Robert Bates. 9—Program arranged by the Martins. 9:15—Liberty Drum Corps of Westfield, Mass. 9:30—Dance orchestra. 10—Weather report.
WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Leaves from a Revere's Notebook. 7:45—Daily news bulletin. 8—"Eskimos." 8:15—Orchestra.
WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (456 Meters)
7 p. m.—"Scottie" Miller. 7:15—Talk. 8—Portland Melody Makers and Manchester Male Quartet. 9—Emil Hainberger's Dance Orchestra. 10—News; weather.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (280 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Program by Jack Denny's orchestra. 8:45—Baseball scores. 8:50—"WGY Book Chat." L. L. Hopkins. 9:15—WGY Orchestra. 9:30—Martin Band program from Washington. 9:45—Musical hour from New York City. 9:50—WGY Orchestra and Clarence Barker. 10:15—Organ recital by Stephen B. Holzer.
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Mid-week hymn sung under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 8:30—Meyer Davis and his orchestra. 7:45—The Serenaders. 7:50—Harvesters. 8—Eskimos. 8:15—Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Knecht. 10—The Buffaloes' dance orchestra.
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Hollenden concert orchestra. 8:45—Judge J. J. 8:55—Sporting news. 9—"Voice of the Silent Drama." 9:15—United States Marine Band. 9:30—Special orchestra. 10—Waltz orchestra.
WGBS, New York City (314 Meters)
7 p. m.—Sant Lahir, Hindu music. 7:15—Basil Franco, cello. 7:30—Oliver Saxler's "Footlight and Lamplight," by Henrietta Makiel. 7:45—Morris Brand ensemble. 8—Giuseppe Leone, operatic baritone. 8:30—Roxana Rb, mezzo-soprano, assisted by the WGBS. 9—George Hall and his Royal Canadians. 9:30—Pike's orchestra.
WNYC, New York City (256 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Lester Pines and Robert Pascoello, piano duo. 8:45—Baseball re-

Lausanne's Modern Station



Herbert Photos, Inc.

of locating by radio the position of a ship sending distress signals. The location by radio of other types of energy, such as leaky power lines, poorly bonded rails on electric lines, tree grounds caused by limbs of trees rubbing the insulation from power lines and grounding, sparking generators and other electrical equipment, being radiated will be shown. Other exhibits which will undoubtedly attract much attention include a 500-watt radiocasting transmitter, a 1/2-watt Marconi quenched spark transmitter, and a honeycomb coil regenerative receiver which has a range of from 50 to 50,000 meters, and which is used for checking all types of radio stations for violations of the Radio Commission Laws. Many other interesting developments will feature the display.

WFO, Lansing, Mich. (268 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner-hour concert; miscellaneous bulletins; baseball scores. 8:15—Variety musical program by WFO orchestra soloists.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
5:35 p. m.—Baseball scores. New York program. 7—"Eskimos." 8—"Special orchestra." 10—Weather report closing grain markets and baseball scores.
WMBR, Chicago, Ill. (258 Meters)
6 p. m.—Triumph Ensemble. Elizabeth Reeb, cellist; Margaret Conrad, violinist; Preston Graves, pianist; and special artists in program of original music. 8:10—Triumph Orchestra; Doll Lane, Woodlawn Orchestra. Annan E. Hand, Triad Ensemble. Joe Parson, baritone; Jack Brown, musical saw; Bob Smith, John Starnford, in popular program.
WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
5 p. m.—String Ensemble concert. 5:15 to 6—Dance, theater and studio programs.
KYW, Chicago, Ill. (256 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert given by John DeBarah and his orchestra, and by the Little-Benson orchestra. 6—Music hour. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—"Congress Carnival." 11—Time signals.
WLS, Chicago, Ill. (245 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Sports review. Joe Foley. 5:30—Organ concert. Edna Mae Look. 5:45—Maude Sherman's orchestra. 6—Lullaby time. Edna and Ralph. 6:15—Ross Sherman, violinist and Marie Lutz. 6:30—Organ concert. Al Melgard. 6:50—"Voice of the Listener." 7:15—Golf lesson. Amner Andrews. 7:30—News summary and surprise time. 7:50—"My Little Epsilon program."
WJJD, Muncie, Ind. (268 Meters)
4:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. Howard L. Peterson playing the organ. Palmer Symphony Players. Condon's 1st See by the "Newspaper" Man. Palmer Symphonists. 5:30—Symphony orchestra. 8—Moonbeams studio music by children of all ages; soloists; lyrics. 9—Palmer studio. 10—Victory. WJJD quartet. 11:30—Knights of the Burning Candle.
WEL, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
6 p. m.—Gibson orchestra. Robert Victor playing the organ. 7:30—"Week-End Trip." Cincinnati Automobile Club. 8:40—Gibson concert continued. Salvation Army band. Frederick Mattinson, director. 9—Concert. Buckeye Institution Trio. 9:15—Henry Thorne. 9:30—Lorraine. 9:45—Melody Boys. 9:50—"Pep Golden" and Al Kirschner in piano and vocal duet. 10—Gene Devening and Tommy Reynolds. 11:30—"Sky Terriers."
WRC, Cincinnati, O. (452 Meters)
8 p. m.—Ace Brigade and his 14 Virgins. 9—Blue Bird and the Rallies. Max Marie Turner. 10:15—Ace-Bridge's Virgins.
WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert from Music Box. Re-entertainment. Victor Virginia. Entertainers' digest of the International Sunday School Lesson for July 18; official standard time announced.
WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (265 Meters)
8 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast. The Tel-Mea-Story Lady. address, weekly book talk, by Louis Medler; music, Billy Adair's orchestra. 11:45 to 12—Charlie Straight's Orchestra. Billy Adair's Orchestra. Johnnie Campbell's Orchestra. Earl Coleman's Orchestra. organ numbers, by Harry Frank.
WHR, Kansas City, Mo. (266 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner Hour Concert. Merrill Moore, organist; aviation talk, by Harry Winner. 8—Hawthorn Trio; violin quartet; soloist numbers.
WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (256 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Philbrick and his Younger Orchestra. 8—Trio; soloists.
WHR, Omaha, Neb. (266 Meters)
6 p. m.—Ella organ. 6:35—Francis Potter, banjo, mandolin, flute. 6:40—

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (216 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner-time news reports. 8—Musical program arranged by the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce.
KFON, Long Beach (232 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by William W. Porter, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., in the church edifice.
KPSD, San Diego, Calif. (216 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—E. Frank Gunn, "Ve Towne Topics." 6:30—Musical Amusement Program. 7—Musical program. 8—Studio hour program. 10—Harvey Ball and his orchestra.

PREFERENCE LEADS TO IMPERIAL FREE TRADE

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Canada's new preferential trade agreement with the West Indies is the first step toward a system of free trade throughout the British Empire. T. B. Macaulay, leading Canadian authority on West Indies trade, declared in a speech here, Mr. Macaulay, who was largely responsible for the negotiation of the new West Indies trade agreement, said it would be of enormous value to this country, as it would open up a large market for Canadian goods and at the same time assure Canada of an adequate supply of tropical products. He advocated a similar agreement between Canada and the Philippine Islands to secure supplies of tropical goods for the western provinces. These agreements, he said, should be broadened into a system of preferences covering the entire Empire. He suggested a 50 per cent tariff preference between the British nations in one hemisphere and producing almost the same goods, and absolute free trade between the nations of the northern hemisphere and those of the southern hemisphere, whose products are entirely different.

AERIAL PATROL AIDS SALMON FISHERIES

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Canada will continue its aerial patrol of valuable northern British Columbia fisheries this year after deciding at first to scrap this service. Money to pay for the continuance of the patrol is provided in supplementary estimates laid before Parliament at its recent session. Following the recent decision by the British Columbia Government. The provincial authorities apprehended that the northern halibut and salmon fisheries would be exposed to the inroads of poachers without the aerial patrol, which alone provides adequate protection for the fish. Discontinuance of the patrol would have struck a serious blow at the fisheries, in the opinion of the Provincial Government here.

CANADIAN CREDIT MEN NOTE SUCCESSFUL YEAR

VANCOUVER, B. C. July 13 (AP)—"An extremely satisfactory year from every standpoint," was the report of President J. Thurston Smith of Montreal at the opening here today of the annual convention of the Canadian Credit Men's Association. The association's surplus revenue amounted to \$15,000.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

William W. Porter, C. S. B., will lecture at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., July 15, 8 p. m. Pacific standard time. KFON, Long Beach, will broadcast this lecture on 232 meters wavelength.

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RADIO MEETING OFF THIS YEAR

Mr. Hoover Says New Conference Could Only Repeat Efforts of 1925

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14—There will be no national radio conference called by the commerce department this year, since its only probable action would be a reiteration of the urgent need for radio legislation and re-indorsement of the basic ideas already set forth in Senate and House radio bills. It was announced by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

SWEDEN TO ERECT 50,000-WATT STATION

WASHINGTON, July 14—The Swedish Government has appropriated \$287,500 for the erection of a large radiocasting station in Motala in central Sweden, according to advice to the Department of Commerce from Attaché T. O. Klath, Stockholm, Sweden. The Swedish Telegraph Administration has ordered equipment, which is a duplicated replica of that used by the Daventry station in England, from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., London. The equipment is to be delivered within six months and the new station should commence operations next spring. It is stated in Sweden. It will have two masts 120 meters (394 feet) high and a maximum capacity of 50 kilowatts.

PASADENA SEEKS \$750,000

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Having nearly exhausted its civic center funds in the erection of a public library and city hall, both now under construction, Pasadena will hold a bond election to provide additional money for the erection of an auditorium, the third out of its civic center. Plans for one less than \$750,000 are being made.

ARTESIAN WELLS FOR OAHU

HILLO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—The first of a series of five artesian wells has been completed on the island of Oahu, and a pump is now being sunk at the site of Kalahe. The flow is 2,000,000 gallons daily, at a depth of 400 feet. This water is to be used for consumption on Oahu, the most densely populated of the Hawaiian group.

MT. SHASTA TO GUARD BIG FISH HATCHERY

Plant Will Handle 250,000 Trout and Salmon

ASHLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—On the headwaters of the Sacramento River, just at the base of Mt. Shasta, is being erected what is said to be the largest fish culture plant in the world. By Aug. 1 the hatchery will be in full running order. While there has been hatchery at the place for many years, the new improvements, consisting of new buildings, new food-grinding and food-cooking plants, refrigeration and power plants, new walls for ponds, new screens and fishways, will make it the finest in the United States.

ASHLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)

At the present time the plant is caring for about 200,000 brood fish, which will give about 14,000,000 fry to the planters when fall comes. Loch Leven and German brown are propagated for the low altitudes and the warm streams, and California rainbow and eastern brook trout for the high altitudes and cold streams. In addition to these steelhead trout and Chinook salmon are also propagated but these latter are allowed to run to the sea from the hatchery. This plant is in charge of Capt. G. H. Lambson, who for many years was connected with the Federal Bureau of Fisheries but has been at Mt. Shasta since 1915. He states that by the summer of 1927 at least 250,000 brood fish can be handled in the new quarters. One feature of the plant is the large trees and shrubbery which provide shade for the broods in summer and also a wind break in the cold winter season.

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Frank & Seder

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August Fur Sale
BUY YOUR FUR COAT NOW
Savings 1-4 to 1-3
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This is the month when we put our stocks in order for the new season. In every department you will find merchandise marked to low prices for quick selling. Watch for July Clearance signs.

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A sale that offers savings on Horne quality linens for an entire month. Linens of all kinds are affected.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Rose's Helpers

THE Owner of the Garden paused in her morning stroll among the flowers to admire the big, velvety rose which had opened with the earliest touch of the sun.

"Oh, you beautiful thing," she said, touching a glowing petal with the tips of her fingers. "You beautiful beautiful thing, with your wonderful color and your sweet perfume! I'm so glad you have opened at last. Then she stooped to smell the lovely rose and went on her way to see what other flowers had opened since the day before.

Hardly had the owner of the garden passed on down the path before a big bee came flying along.

"Well look at this," he cried settling down on the flower. "When did you open? I've been waiting and waiting to get some of your delicious honey for my honeycomb," and with a great buzzing he burrowed his way to the very heart of the rose and began to gather the honey.

Hardly had the bee taken his fill and gone on his way before a great yellow and black butterfly came fluttering through the sunshine and settled as lightly as a shadow on the bright blossom.

"I'm so glad you have opened," whispered the butterfly. "Your honey has just the flavor I like best," and she began daintily to sip her breakfast.

"Well," thought the rose as the butterfly went on its way at last, "I seem to be a very important flower. I am beautiful, I have a sweet perfume, and my honey is preferred to all other honey." She held her head very proudly on her strong stem and looked about the garden.

"What a pity," she said to herself, "that I should be half hidden by all these common green leaves! I should grow all by myself where I

could be more easily seen. They are of no use at all to me."

As the hours went by the sun shone hotter and hotter. It had been several days since there had been any rain and the ground was getting parched and dry. The flowers in the garden began to droop. Even the rose on its strong stem longed for a drink and its petals wilted in the heat.

As evening drew near a cloud came up in the sky and a few drops of rain came tumbling down. "Now," thought the rose, "all will be well." The few drops of rain became a fine shower, but the rose was still thirsty. Something was wrong even yet. Then she heard the tiny voices of the leaves. "We will help you," they said.

"How can you help me?" said the rose scornfully. The leaves did not reply. They were too busy catching the drops as they fell, and sending them in tiny streams down their slender stems to the large main stem of the rose bush. From there they trickled to the ground and at last reached the thirsty roots patiently waiting in the dark under the ground. Eagerly these thread-like roots drank the cool water and in a short time the lovely rose raised her head. "I feel much better now," she cried. "How good the rain is!"

"We said we would help you," said the tiny voices of the leaves. "Without our help and the help of the roots you couldn't grow at all."

"Oh," said the rose and she blushed redder than ever with shame. In a moment she bowed her head.

"Thank you, leaves," she said softly. "I'm sorry I was cross to you."

"Everybody helps everybody else in this garden," said the tiny voices of the leaves.

The Library

The Individual and His Reading Course

Indianapolis, Ind. Special Correspondence

TO INCREASE and extend the usefulness of the library to young men and women who have dropped out of school, and who need and desire to continue their education by systematic reading, is the purpose of the Out-of-School Division of the Indianapolis Public Library. Service is not limited, however, to those of any particular age. This service consists of the preparation of reading courses, and the utmost care is exercised in selecting books which appeal to the particular individual for whom the course is designed. Two librarians give their entire time to this work.

A young man trying to appear blasé and talking generalities strolls into the readers' adviser's office. It evolves that he is planning to attend night school in order to complete his fourth year in high school, and in preparation wants to do some reading in second and third-year English literature. But before we dare to concern ourselves with a reading course in English literature for this young man, we must, and he tells us, first get his natural abilities, hobbies, deep personal desires, and mental attitudes.

Self-Help

There comes a timid young housewife, who brings one of the library's courses in home economics, which she has clipped from a newspaper. She tries to appear as though hers were merely a casual interest, as if she just happened to notice the course in the paper and, having another mission to the library, would like to inquire about it.

A serious-minded, aspiring Negro boy says that he has plenty of time after work, and would like to read something. "Read what?" we wonder, and set about to draw him out. Finally we mention that of course this service is free to all citizens. Then his confidence blossoms, and he tells us that he saw a book called "Practical Self-Help," and although he doesn't remember the author's name, he knows it was certainly a fine book. Could we get this and some more like it for him?

A pompous, loquacious man tells us his life history at once, and mentions how very much and more he has read. He had one year of high school long ago. We become suspicious of his reading when we find that he cannot remember titles or subjects read. However, we realize that there is a real desire for personal advancement beneath his blustering pose.

The Scenario Writer

Then there is the college-bred social worker who comes to us apparently for information about our service for someone else. We show her a course in modern poetry. She goes out and we wonder. A few days later she sends her card in for the first book and a typewritten copy of the course.

We must not omit the enigma presented by the young, self-sufficient stenographer. Next to our amazement that she brings her needs to anyone is

our difficulty in really getting at her motives, background or preparation. We engage in general conversation, until we come to the common meeting ground of the movies. This leads to the fact that she wants to write scenarios, but "can't seem to say what she thinks," as she "only went through the eighth grade and never was any good in grammar or reading." From this time on the consultation becomes easy sailing, each one understands the other and she is our friend. As to the scenarios, they are many and profuse, but if it takes a scenario to make an opening for better English, we vote for the scenario.

The picture comes to a close with the young French salesman, just over two years, whose diffidence we break into enough to find out that he would like to study American history, but "Don't give me anything deep" is his parting warning.

In a Pigeonhole

The tendency at first is to assume that since such people as these recognize the truth that in books lies a way of acquiring knowledge, and are serious enough in their desire to consult with us about it, they can all be accorded the same treatment.

No sooner do we attempt to really fathom and meet the needs of separate individuals in the field of self-education, than we find that there are as many different requirements, backgrounds, motives, capabilities, and degrees of earnestness actuating the same desires, as there are cases presented to us.

Persons with the same end in view often require entirely different courses of reading to fill their needs. A college-bred business man and a laborer with an eighth-grade education wish to learn about poultry-raising. One has time, money, space, and equipment at his disposal. The other, little time, less money, and only a small backyard. One is going into the thing as a hobby, the other wants to capitalize a small investment on a small scale. Both state their cases in the same way, but the final courses of reading resemble each other so little as to leave a question in our minds as to their identity of subject.

Or consider the field of literature. A mother, who did not finish high school, but whose daughter is in college, desires to read some of the

things in literature which she would have read had she gone to college. She plainly wishes to keep up with the daughter.

A business college-trained stenographer, whose employer recommends that she represent her art, sees a salary raise if she does. But these books "must be interesting," as she finds most books "awful dry." Or, again, the 17-year-old girl who can't hold a job and wants to fill in the gaps in her grade school work in English, preparatory to going to high school next term. Soon we find a dozen or more courses in English literature in our files, but not one fitting two cases.

Another illustration is the ever-recurring call for "something to improve my speech." From the illiterate employee of the canning factory, whose older sister in high school is ashamed of the way she "talks when we have company," we turn to the musician who knows only her music and feels a lack when she moves among the educated people who appreciate her art. The musician will actually study grammar, if you will give her a short, easily understood grammar, and will read good authors, old and new, but the canning factory employee must be led on more carefully, for no grammar or "How-to-speak-well" book will hold her. One casts about and finds a short, simply-told biography, tells her a bit of the story of the "Dingbat of Arcady," by Wilkinson, and she will read it. Yes, she likes historical fiction, and one finds that she really enjoyed "The Man for the Ages."

We found at the end of six weeks that in a total of 175 requests for courses of reading, 115 (or 65 per cent) required new and distinct outlines. It is interesting to note that the 59 requests filled with duplicate subjects were accounting, better speech, child study, composition and rhetoric, good form, journalism, psychology, poetry, business English and short story writing.

As each new demand comes to us we think here at last is our Waterloo—this final seeker for knowledge, asking for something so different in subject matter and necessary method of treatment, has certainly caught us unawares. But like an oasis in the desert we find a perfectly annotated list of books which has been carefully prepared by someone who knows his subject. And its value is enhanced a hundredfold, if the bibliographer has told us the type of person for whom the book will be useful, general aim of the author and his method of treatment, whether the book is elementary or advanced beyond the general reader's viewpoint, and warning us if it is textbook in style. If it is a technical book how greatly we value a simple statement of the author's ability and a note as to whether it has been superseded by newer material. Covered by a co-operative organization. At the same time the price of feed to its farmer members has been reduced by an average of \$2.15 a ton, due to favorable buying conditions and the operation of the organization's mill in Buffalo, N. Y., where all the feed now sold are manufactured.

Total business for the first six months of 1926 is \$3,095,730, as compared with \$2,544,708 for the first six months of 1925. Tonnage handled during the period was \$9,541, as compared with \$8,000,000 for the same period in 1925.

Little Esther was witnessing for the first time a cat carrying a kitten by the nape of the neck. Running up, she gave the cat a good shake, then said: "You're not fit to be a mother. You're hardly fit to be a father!"

Charles Henry Myers, G. Clinton Fugate

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In the Lighter Vein

Caddy: "Did you ever try baseball?"

Club golfer: "Why?"

"Well, there knockin' 'em over the fence is appreciated."

Teacher: "Willie, can you name me a city in Alaska?"

Willie: "No, m'm."

"Correct."

A mule met a little "two-wheeler" in an English lane.

"What are you?" inquired the mule.

"An automobile," replied the diminutive car. "What are you?"

"A horse," replied the mule. And then they both laughed.

For misbehavior John was kept after school and set to work cleaning blackboards and erasers. He worked so willingly and so cheerfully that the surprised teacher said, "John, why can't you be as agreeable and pleasant during school hours?"

"That's funny," replied John. "I was just thinking the same about you!"

"The cuttlefish," we read, "squirts an ink fluid to confuse its enemies." How like the modern writer of memoirs!—Humorist.

She: "What's that building over there?"

He: "That's the mess hall."

Why, I think it's very good-looking. —Purple Cow.

Little Esther was witnessing for the first time a cat carrying a kitten by the nape of the neck. Running up, she gave the cat a good shake, then said: "You're not fit to be a mother. You're hardly fit to be a father!"

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She threw her arms around the neck of the bridegroom-to-be.

"Oh, Walter," she said, "Dad's going to give us a check for a present!"

"Good!" said Walter. "Then we'll have the wedding at noon instead of at 2 o'clock."

"But why, dear?"

"The banks close at 3."—Good Hardware.

"I say, Mums, do you love me very much?"

"Well, will you marry the doorkeeper of the cinema over the road?"

"How about that \$4,000,000 case?"

"Oh, that's been settled to the satisfaction of the lawyers on both sides."

"Did anybody else get anything?"—Boston Transcript.

FARM EXCHANGE
BROADENS FIELD
Eastern States Now Operates in Pennsylvania—Has \$250,000 Increase

SPRINGFIELD, July 14. (Special)—A \$250,000 increase in volume of business for the first six months of this year as compared with the first half of 1925 is shown by the Eastern States Farm Exchange, a co-operative organization. At the same time the price of feed to its farmer members has been reduced by an average of \$2.15 a ton, due to favorable buying conditions and the operation of the organization's mill in Buffalo, N. Y., where all the feed now sold are manufactured.

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1519 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Rebuilding Sale
Entire Stock of
Spring Coats and Gowns
at 1/2 Price
Week of May 17th

compared with 61,355 tons in the same period in 1925. Sales of field seeds totaled 532,793 pounds, an increase of 82 per cent over the sales of 292,569 pounds in the first six months of 1925.

Expansion of the organization's activities into three Pennsylvania counties, at the request of the farmers there, has been one of the outstanding achievements of the period. Ten new shipping stations have been opened in Berks, Bucks and Chester counties in the State, and with 519 tons already shipped in, a total business of more than 2500 tons is promised for the first year of operation.

In Caroline County, Maryland, a strong farm bureau organization, after shopping around among independent millers for some years, this season decided to rely upon the exchange for its feed needs. It is notable, too, that in the Pennsylvania expansion, exchange feeds are being sold at prices higher than those formerly paid by the farmers to independent millers, due, according to exchange officials, to the farmer's realization that it is cheaper to buy feed on the basis of milk production than on the basis of cost per ton.

PORTUGUESE JEWELERS
PLAN TRADE REFORMS

LISBON (Special Correspondence)—A congress and exhibition of Portuguese jewelry was lately organized by the jewelers of Portugal with a view to facilitating the expansion of their industry and the exchange of information with the subject is said to be inadequate. It is impossible for the buyer to ascertain the real standard of the gold articles he acquires. Frauds are thus made easy. To prevent this eventually certain regulations must be enforced by law and an official assay office established.

The custom-house tariffs are expected to be modified and when all this is accomplished the jewelers propose to draw up a general balance of their economic, industrial and commercial possibilities. Portuguese jewelry should easily obtain good markets in South America, especially in Brazil, where thousands of Portuguese have made their homes.

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CZECH FINANCE MINISTER PROPOSES BROAD REFORMS

Efforts Being Made to Raise Inland Loans to Obviate Necessity of Foreign Borrowings—Move to Make State Undertakings Profitable

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Reforms in the financial administration of Czechoslovakia of a sweeping nature are proposed by Dr. Karl Engliš, Minister of Finance, in an interview published by the Lidové Noviny.

It is pointed out by Dr. Engliš that his country has now entered upon the fourth stage of its financial development—consolidation. Those preceding it were, foundation, when the present currency was established; stabilization, when budget equilibrium was obtained, and, deflation, when the crown was brought to its present relation to the dollar of 100 crowns being roughly equal to \$3.

Consolidation—the term used by the Finance Minister—demands of Czechoslovakia such sacrifices through the raising of inland loans as to obviate the necessity of seeking money abroad. It implies also far-reaching administrative and taxation reforms. Lowering of the bank rate, codification of financial legislation, and the placing of state undertakings on a paying basis are also added to the list of reforms contemplated.

The question of salaries of state employees is an important one at the moment. These employees have been accustomed to receiving a small nominal pay plus a relatively large "relief dole" (Teuerungskzuschlag).

A matter of special interest to the Minister of Finance is the lowering of the bank rate. This is to be effected by economies in state administration sufficient to crowd out any possibility of having to go abroad for expensive foreign loans. The bank rate has a direct bearing on another problem, namely that of housing. "The housing problem would be solved if mortgages were obtainable at 4 per cent," said Dr. Engliš. Finally, to assist in the stabilization of quotations of stocks and securities, he foresees the establishment of a postal savings bank (Postsparkasse).

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Warmakers in Mufti

Warriors in Undress, by F. J. Hudleston. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50 net.

NOT quite so desperate an affair as its title and the helpful hints as to its contents supplied by the publishers would imply, is "Warriors in Undress." The author is not one of our painstaking character analysts, who, presumably in the cause of investigation, seek mainly the lapses and weaknesses of their subject, and in the natural course of things find them. Mr. Hudleston is too human and kindly disposed for that—too well grounded in his own robust, healthy point of view, too full of his racy old-fashioned humor. How youthful and refreshing seems this old-style fun, and how surely must we return to the warmly human qualities, when the cold satirical investigators of today have shot their bolt!

It is true that Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Turveydrop, Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, the Gondoliers, and the whole gallery of quotables turn up with an inevitability that enables us to anticipate them long before their arrival. But they bubble up from an irrepressible fount of humor that leaves no time or desire for questioning. How so fertile a wit wells up from so unpromising a prospect as the subterranean vaults of the war office library in London, of which the author is librarian—is more than we can imagine. We sincerely hope Mr. Hudleston will rise to a still more commanding position among London's war-lords. He would break all tension with his jokes and easily prove the truth of Marshall Sax's dictum that "battles are the resources of ignorant generals: when they do not know what to do, they give battle."

The Duke

The most damaging revelations the author has to make regarding his celebrities are that the Duke of Wellington ("King Arthur") was by way of being a snob, that the Duke of York ("the brave old Duke") had "all John Bull's little weaknesses" as a "bon vivant," and that the veteran Garibaldi, instead of performing the notable exploits for the French in the Franco-Prussian war, the popularly put in his credit, in reality merely staged a few opera-bouffe engagements with a caricature of a staff. None of which disclosures are exactly astonishing or serious enough to interfere with three otherwise well-earned reputations.

For rest, these sketches are, to use Mr. Hudleston's own words, "merely rough snapshots, not elaborate, full length portraits; the frozen photographic smile, that ghostly grin which pored mankind used to assume when urged by the photographer with his black velvet head-wrapping to 'try and look pleasant,' will not be seen here. How could our fathers and grandfathers 'look pleasant' standing, most unpleasantly, and so bearded and be-whiskered that their peep little eyes are only visible in front of a what-not on which there reposed, in sullen grandeur, a colossal and ominous silk hat?"

An Agreeable Battle

Sometimes they are not even sketches. In the chapter on warriors in the American War of Independence, there is scarcely a line of physiognomy visible. But warriors or no warriors, Mr. Hudleston rattles merrily on. For Baron von Steuben, ("George Washington's John Moore") the Prussian nobleman whose disciplinary skill contributed so nobly toward bringing democracy to fruition in the rebellious young colony, he has a more complete account. It was Steuben who drew up America's first drill book—apparently quite a complicated proceeding. "First he would rough it out in German, which he would then translate into most

Indifferent French. Then Colonel Fleury, one of his staff, would put it into good French. Then Pierre Du-ponceau . . . would put it into very indifferent English. And, finally, Captain Walker, another member of his staff, would put it into good English." But the result was excellent and 3000 copies were printed and distributed to the army.

The Crimean War chapter is full of engaging touches. There is Lord Raglan, in command of the British forces, most popular with his French allies, though he had become so habituated to the Peninsular War traditions of calling the French "the enemy" that he still went on doing so. There is Canrobert, the French commander, who, "like Sir Roger de Coverley, always thought that much was to be said on both sides, but could never make up his mind which

side had most to be said for it." There was Jomini, the Swiss strategist (a "white-whiskered, shriveled-up old gentleman") who, consulted by Canrobert in a Paris restaurant as to the prospects of the campaign, said: "The Russian army is a wall which, however far it may retreat, you will always find in front of you. You will be beaten. Good evening."

There is Pélissier, Canrobert's sturdy successor, who came home to the Emperor (Napoleon III). "It is impossible to discuss strategy by telegram," to which the Emperor replied: "I do not discuss, I give orders." Pélissier's reply was effective, he took no notice of the orders. And there was the delightful "Take care of Dowd" telegram—a message sent by Lord Panmure to the front in reference to his nephew, which originally read: "I recommend Dow-

biggin to your notice should you have a vacancy, and if he is fit," and which a War Office clerk, "with laudable zeal for economy," suitably abridged to the above order.

Later in the book Mr. Hudleston runs short of heroes to describe and talks about his library and other things—though the subject in hand is of little material importance to so lively a raconteur. One imagines that the 100,000 volumes in his charge (which seem to include every subject from siege artillery to theology) must provide an inexhaustible supply of fresh tit-bits of a similar nature, and doubtless we may look forward to more of the author's delightful and informal talks about warriors. It is well to be reminded that there is still a literature that is purely for entertainment, and also that celebrities, whether in undress or in full regimentals, may provide the means of that entertainment without loss of respect, and with perfect good humor all round.



ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE, WHOSE LATEST COLLIE STORY IS CALLED "TREASURE"

London's Lost History

Roman London, by Gordon Home. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2 net.

HISTORY, written under the most favorable circumstances—with all possible laws, chronicles and other documentary evidence at one's back—is still a matter of considerable uncertainty; but when the evidence available for the purpose is little more than a collection of spear-heads, knives, bowls, carafes, saucers and other household utensils and a few buried inscriptions with half the letters obliterated, it is much like reconstructing a paleolithic reptile from a half-inch fragment of bone and the only advantage the historian enjoys is that his guesses, if bad ones, cannot be effectively refuted.

Strangely it is on such flimsy evidence as this that the history of Roman London must be framed. Dur-

ing five centuries London was the administrative center of Britain under the Roman Empire, and yet there is hardly more concrete evidence of the period than of the stone age. For two of these centuries—60 A. D. to 286—there is no mention of the city in any extant classical writer. Tacitus, the historian, contrives to describe all his distinguished father-in-law's (Agricola's) campaigns in Britain without specifying a single town. Even the archaeological finds are extraordinarily few, due to the constant disturbance of the site by the sinking of ever deeper foundations.

Scanty Evidence

Little wonder then that hitherto no one has had the courage to attempt a complete account of this section of London's history, and much honor is due to Mr. Home for pioneering in such uncertain territory. His story is entirely based on scraps of circumstantial evidence, and on references by Roman writers, whose knowledge of so distant a province was not of the detailed order. But nothing deters the true archaeologist, and the author has succeeded in concealing the tenuousness of his theme by his intimate knowledge of the site, his well constructed theories, no less than by his ability to interest his reader throughout.

Mr. Home opens by joining issue in the controversy over the Roman London. It is a Celtic, pre-Roman word, thought by many to have originated in Llyn-din (Welsh for lake fort) assuming that pre-historic London was a lagoon dominated by the twin hills north of the Thames. The author (following Bradley) disputes the lagoon theory and derives the name from some word such as Londinos, possibly the individual or family who at one time held the stronghold. He also disputes the widely held idea that pre-Roman Britain was barbarian. He has evidence to show that the Britons were competent agriculturists, weavers and traders, possessing a cross-channel trading service of ships up to 300-ton capacity. So that when Julius Caesar took over his 25,000 men in 55 B. C. he not only found ships to transport them, but grain to keep them provisioned on landing.

London, the author believes, was at the time a trading city, and, having no walls, easily fell to the invaders, becoming the administrative, though not the military, center of the islands. For the next century and a half soldiers were continually passing through its streets on their way to fight the northern tribes, during which time London flourished and became a Roman city with forums, temples, public baths, theaters for gladiatorial contests, and much pageantry as one after another of the Caesars visited the flourishing young province. Its houses, owing to the availability of clay, were probably brick buildings on the usual Roman two-story pattern. And Mr. Home paints in the plan of the city, the houses, their contents and occupants with a happy combination of imagination and archaeological knowledge.

Big Business, the Big Stick and Small Fun

The Mind of the Millionaire, by Albert W. Atwood (Harper, \$2.50).
Ranching With Roosevelt, by Lincoln A. Lang (Lippincott, \$2).
Father's Goss & Whaling, by Alice Cushing Gardner and Nancy Cabot Osborne (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2).

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When It Was Augusta

By the year 350 A. D. or thereabouts London has attained a population estimated at 50,000 and has changed its name to Augusta. It was the zenith of the city's glory as an outpost of the Empire. But a few years later—saw the "decline and fall," the withdrawal of the legions, the immediate influx of the Teuton invader, the hasty erection of the city walls and finally the overthrow of the city, its destruction and its complete obliteration for some centuries from history, if not from existence as a community, which the author believes continued without lapse.

Mr. Home's work will provide a valuable and much needed foundation for future study of the connected history of London. His maps and plans add much to the interest of his theories, while the student will appreciate Edward Fox's complete chronology of Roman Britain, printed in the appendix.

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In Kindly Tibet

We Tibetans, By a Woman of Tibet. Rin-Chen Lha-Mo. London: Seeley, Service & Co. 12s. 6d. net.

A HOMEY account from the inside of life in Tibet is given in this interesting and unusual book. The author is Rin-Chen Lha-Mo (Mrs. Louis King), a cultivated Tibetan woman who has collaborated in its production with her husband, an Englishman, formerly British Consul on the Chinese frontier of Tibet.

"I know very little English and my husband still lives in Tibet," Rin-Chen Lha-Mo says frankly. "We usually talk to each other in Chinese, in which language we are both fluent. And that was the medium through which this book passed."

The work nevertheless is quaintly original. "The average European is not good-looking, according to our ideas. We consider your noses too big, often they stick out like kettle-pigs; your ears too large, like pig's ears; your eyes blue like children's marbles; your eye-sockets too deep and eyebrows too prominent," says Rin-Chen Lha-Mo in appraising the physical differences between Tibetan and English people.

The Simple Life

The picture she draws of Tibetan home life is simple and kindly. "We live in the open air. We are not townpeople. We live in small hamlets, in farms and in camps. . . I remember when we were children we used to go down to Dartsendo; to get a glimpse of the white man. There are missionaries there. But when we saw one we would run away in panic. . . I am one of the great differences between your civilization and ours, that you admire the man who achieves worldly success, who pushes his way to the top, in any walk of life, while we admire the man who renounces the world—you the successful man; we the saint."

In Tibet "the wife manages the household. She holds the keys and also usually takes charge of the family money, and her husband consults her in all his affairs. The daughters help the mother in the management of the household, and she may even put one or other of them in practical charge of it. So the Tibetan woman from her childhood learns to be useful and self-reliant and capable. . . Children are taught to behave properly, they are not allowed to contradict their elders or make themselves a nuisance to them, but as they get older their wishes are increasingly considered."

The Tibetan child finds plenty to do. "They make rough bows and arrows, and slings, and sometimes play at target with them, and even at birds, but of course, in this latter case, seldom with success. They set rough traps, a noose, or an inverted basket on a stick for birds, but this their parents do not like and so they do it for it is taking life. They build castles of stones and play at besieging each other; and, killing, burning things therein and pretending to make charcoal. They make men and women and animals of earth and play at social functions therewith. They ride bareback horses and cattle and pigs and sheep and caress all over the place in great spirits. In fact there is no end to the ways they find to amuse themselves."

A Humane People

Kindness extends to the animal world as well as to the human. "We kill as little as possible. We do not disregard our religion, but make every effort to follow it. The weaker animals are killed, but the stronger there is no little warning killing. You on the other hand make no effort at all to avoid slaughter; yet your religion teaches in this respect the same precept as ours. But even without any definite religious precept, everybody knows it is wrong to take life. Such knowledge is part of the human conscience."

A collection of simple Tibetan fairy tales completes the volume. These recall Barrow's tales and recall the adventures of princes and princesses with witches and magic.

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THE HOME FORUM

Limits and Functions of the Grotesque in Art

HAS the "grotesque" any proper "function" in art? will be asked, and the answer will depend much on our view of art and its province as a whole. To pave the way, therefore, for decision on the minor point, we must be clear as to what our view of the general subject is. Let us say, then, that art is expression; "the outward and visible sign" of something in the human mind that is urgent for utterance, that finds its utterance, not relief only, but delight. When we have once granted this, art commands our interest in all its forms and stages and varieties. Less as the minister than as the indicator of successive moods and tendencies of feeling and thought, art has traced for us the alternate waxing and waning of the religious sentiment through all-awake softening into reverence, declining into admiration, and yet further into doubt and indifference, till art itself is only rescued from collapse by deriving a novel impetus from nature, by finding in sympathy a perennial spring of inspiration; but this last, as much the rebound from decline as its result, might well appear to be actually decline. No longer occupied with the loftiest of human deeds and aspirations, art becomes the exponent of our complicated human living, wherein the sublime and the ridiculous continually jostle one another. The descent is indeed great, yet as due to a genuine impulse, it can hardly be considered illegitimate.

Between the appeal to reverence and the appeal to sympathy lies the didactic, perilous to all true art; and from the didactic we can never be too thankful to escape. There can be no question, we think, that sensible of this, art in many periods of its history has thrown over its "moral" the veil or mask of the grotesque. Just before the Reformation, for instance, when religion was probably the lowest among the orthodox professors of religion, the grotesque appears to have been largely employed in satire on the hypocrisy of the clergy. In fact, the whole history of the grotesque in Europe seems to be a history of the lash for hollowness and folly of every kind, and thus almost as portraying the march of the moral perception, the satirist still laughing with those he satirizes, so that his satire cannot be taken unkindly. Some may imagine that it would be better for aesthetic purposes if human nature were other than it is, if no sense of the ludicrous had crept into its composition, if it could always pose in stately attitudes and talk heroics, and never felt inclined to burst out laughing at itself. But taking a fair look around we see in the endless variety and play of character that meet us, a sort of vernal interest which only fades with our appreciation of it.

In all this the sense of humor is a very powerful factor. It is, in truth, an element of youth and freshness in our being, a sparkling thread of childlikeness prolonged and inter-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 150 North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at all cities: one year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

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woven into the web of later days. Either because those who possess it in force are generally persons in whom the tenderer feelings are strong, or because without it the limits of fellowship are narrowed to so many points, we are always sensible of incompleteness in those who lack it.

Hence it follows that art may be supposed to fall in fullness and in perfect fidelity to nature if it ignores a faculty that plays so large a part in experience, or contracts its sphere of representation by too hastily rejecting its outcome in the grotesque as necessarily "common" or "unclean." True, something very like this stigma has been affixed to the grotesque by no less an authority than Ruskin, who saw in the love of it "a taint of baseness," nor can we deny that there is much in the records of the use (may we not rather say of the abuse) of the grotesque in art to justify the accusation. The comic has too often faithfully expressed the coarseness of the age. But neither these facts nor Ruskin's eloquence can persuade us that human living is all a solemn march across a stage whereon no pranks are to be played. In that long procession the genius of fun has its allotted place; none can dispute its prerogative, though few divine how severely its merry presence would be missed.

But to consider what the "proper functions" of the grotesque in art are. Monotony is felt by most of us to be the bane of all true beauty; consequently, whatever breaks in to monotony has a charm irrespective of any intrinsic worth. This is one function of the grotesque; and, with certain restrictions, the infraction is advantageous even on aesthetic grounds. Apart from the fascination which often lurks in surprise, and the wholesome jolt caused by finding something unlike what we expect, there is the force of contrast—the restlessness of laughter throwing into high relief the attractions of all that is severer and more calm. What a subtle record of individual history we may discern in the work of some of our old illuminators, where the ramifications of one lovely curve embrace a series of pictures; here a snow-white lily on a ground of gleaming gold; there a bird

"Singing of summer in full-throated ease."

there a fire-spitting dragon; and anon a quaint little animal breaking in like a burst of laughter that cannot be repressed. Note all the silences here, and then say if the secret of the function of the grotesque had not been seized by the illustrator who traced that glowing page, and chronicled existence in those beautiful hieroglyphics. Whether his art be high or not, it is perfect of its sort, concord and contrast, setting off each other. Yet, perhaps, half its delightfulness lies in the protest, we suggest, which is another special function of the grotesque. When hypocrisy or affectation is in vogue, art is but too liable to be influenced by it and to show the expression of the natural. In so doing art at once loses power and interest. Therefore whatever redeems it from this error tends to its renovation, and should be dear to the aesthete even at the cost of a seeming advocacy for the time.

Yet another function of the grotesque is found in its opposition to the sentimental. Possibly this alone might account for the indulgence with which it is regarded by most of us, as well as for its discovery in another; and for one who appreciates character there is captivation in anything that exhibits it in full freedom of play. When the artist varies his work with some odd fancy that has slipped across his thought, or it may be, waxes into it a grotesque object that has distracted him for a moment from his parchment or his stone, we feel as if he had taken us by the hand, and with a fresh appeal to our sympathy looked us laughing in the face. We know how grateful such interruptions are in hours of toil; we are aware that we owe something to them for the lightning of our daily bread.

A Chinese Screen

The patient painter of Cathay Who drew this pine against the blue Was merely telling in his way A truth the common people knew.

The long tradition of the years Had taught that beauty, small or great, From every cottage door appears To those who will but watch and wait.

We think it lies beyond our ken Across the ridge, in yonder vale, Seen only by those supermen Who paint the screen and tell the tale.

But no: the open sky and tree The purple night, the golden day, Belong alike to you and me And not alone to far Cathay.

—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Meadow."

Ever Present

The man who lives under an habitual sense of the Divine Presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best of friends. The time never flies heavy upon him. It is impossible for him to be alone. His thoughts and passions are the most busy at such hours when those of other men are the most inactive; he no sooner steps out of the world but he hears burns with devotion, with souls of hope, and triumph in consciousness of that Presence which everywhere surrounds him.—The Spectator.

Garden Fragrances

Each fragrance in itself is precious and significant. Think of all the many kinds of fragrances of flower and leaf and woody stem. There are the aromatic thyme and bee balm, the sweet-scented rose geranium and heliotrope. There is the overwhelming loveliness of honeysuckle, the daintiness of violets and lilies-of-the-valley, the alluring clove delicacy of pink. There are the cloying hyacinths, the sweet-smelling rose and lilac. There is the heavy sweetness of privet, so soothing to some, so disagreeable to others; there is the subtle, penetrating quality of water-lilies; there is the hot pungency of marigolds. There is the fragrance of linden and Paulownia trees in flower and the sweetness of swamp magnolias; there are the pines and the balsam firs with refreshing fragrances unlike any other. There is hawthorn with a fragrance that Donn Byrne says is like "sustained music," as if he thought it more wonderful even than the blossom wealth he loves so well.

Intangible and elusive as they are, fragrances have associations of many kinds. They call up pictures of many climes and many countries. There is never a tiny whiff of hawthorn but visualises English lanes in Maytime, pictures English gardens during spring, typifies England itself.

Fragrances are inseparably mingled with the character and habits of plants. Is not the greenness of boxwood the very keynote of its fragrant charm? Does not each tiny bell of lily-of-the-valley tinkle the pure delicacy of its fragrance? Is not the fragrance of pinka indefinitely mixed up with the careless mats of spreading grasses along the edges of paths? There is an ever-blooming white variety of Dianthus plumarius that I love to use in garden, not half so much for its luxuriant bloom in June as for its more delicate aftermath of scattered blossoms. Far into October its half-open buds are sweetly scented.

Fragrance is inseparably mingled with flower color. Think of all the

perfumed loveliness of nicotiana, honeysuckle, Madonna lilies, garden heliotrope, dictamnus; do they not call up memories of white flowers glistening in the dark of the evening? Or get a whiff of marigolds; does it not suggest gardens of rich and varied color; of pungent yellow, orange, red; of calendula, nasturtium, calliopsis, zinnias, heleniums abounding in masses in great sprawling borders?

By the fragrance of plants, the character, the very style of the garden is woven into the texture of our day-dreams. Roses and lilies have ever woven their fragrance into garden character. They have long been familiar flowers. Old engravings show that even the least of gardens nesting within the castle walls of medieval days had lilies and roses in its miniature flower beds. No doubt the flower fragrance was more precious to those close-confined ladies in the pictures than even the loveliness of the flower forms.

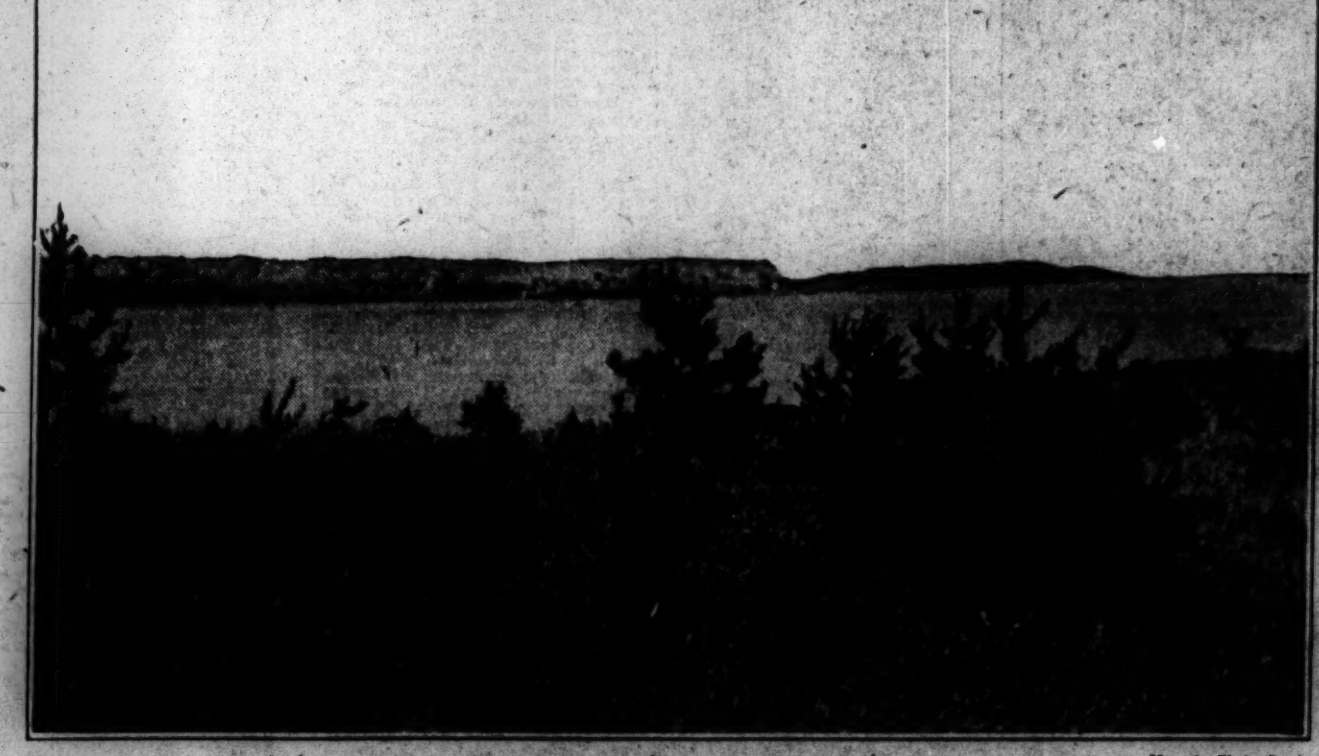
Yuccas, too, may conjure up the stiff little Dutch gardens of the old

prints with brick paths between tiny oblong beds. . . . Tuberoses call forth quite a different garden for me. It is the only garden in which I have ever seen them blooming. It is a garden of white flowers that are planted, not in a solid mass, but rather like delicate white embroidery upon the green of flower foliage.

Quite different are the associations of primroses. Their fragrance must recall to you, too, enchanting paintings of English woodlands where primroses make yellow carpets beneath the still leafless trees.

There are other fragrances, however, to touch American senses, for the sweet fern of our woodlands, the bayberry on upland pastures, the sweet pepper-bush along streams, the arbor-vitae on our Northern lowlands, the clover in the fields, the flowering wild grape on the roadside, suggest our own country-side with all its tangled ruggedness of its shrub and tree growth. And what is more enticing than the fragrance of the needle carpets in our pine woods!

—Elsa Reimann, in "Garden Making."



A Bit of Martha's Vineyard

One Day at Martha's Vineyard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all best days in a world of peace, Ah! this is a perfect one! With clouds so soft in their snowy fleecy, And the skies so blue, Sweeping gently through In smiles, on a day begun.

Through a misty veil of gray-blue haze Enveloping the far-off sea, When the still breeze with ocean plays, I would like to float In your white-winged boat Drifting so indolently.

Or, I would follow the songster's flight Alar in the vaulted sky: Till, reaching you cloud all softly bright, With a lulling song I would drift along, Content in its depths to lie.

And yet—it is rapture just to rest! Right here, in this realm of rest! With a gaze that gladdens at glimpses of sea.

—Mary Stickney Huse.

Day Unsold

The copice at our back is full of birds, for it is far from the road and they nest there undisturbed year after year. Through the still night I heard the nightingales calling, calling, until I could hear it no longer and went softly out into the luminous dark.

The little wood was manifold with sound. I heard my little brothers who move by night rustling in grass and tree. A hedgehog crossed my path with a dull squeak, the bats shrilled high to the stars, a white owl swept past me crying his haunting note, a beetle boomed suddenly in my face; and above all and through it all the nightingales sang—and sang!

At last there was a silence. . . . The grey dawn awoke and stole with trailing robes across earth's floor. At her footsteps the birds roused from sleep and cried a greeting; the sky flushed and pale and conscious of coming splendour; and overhead a file of swans passed with broad strong flight to the reeded waters of the sequestered pool.

Another hour of silence while the light throbbed and famed in the east; then the larks rose harmonious from a neighboring field, the rabbits scurried with ears alert to their morning meal, the day had begun. I passed through the coppice and out into the fields beyond. The dew lay heavy on leaf and blade and grass, a cool fresh wind swept clear over dale and down from the sea, and the clover field rippled like a silvery lake in the breeze.

There is something inexplicably beautiful in the unused day, something untouchable, unsoiled; and town and country share alike in this loveliness. At last past three on a June morning even London has not as yet passed through the coppice and out into the fields beyond. The dew lay heavy on leaf and blade and grass, a cool fresh wind swept clear over dale and down from the sea, and the clover field rippled like a silvery lake in the breeze.

The Happy Escape

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The road was pleasant, lying between beautiful pastures and fields of corn, above which, poised high in the clear blue sky, the lark trilled out her happy song. The air came laden with the fragrance it caught upon its wings, and then say if the secret of the function of the grotesque had not been seized by the illustrator who traced that glowing page, and chronicled existence in those beautiful hieroglyphics. Whether his art be high or not, it is perfect of its sort, concord and contrast, setting off each other. Yet, perhaps, half its delightfulness lies in the protest, we suggest, which is another special function of the grotesque. When hypocrisy or affectation is in vogue, art is but too liable to be influenced by it and to show the expression of the natural. In so doing art at once loses power and interest. Therefore whatever redeems it from this error tends to its renovation, and should be dear to the aesthete even at the cost of a seeming advocacy for the time.

Yet another function of the grotesque is found in its opposition to the sentimental. Possibly this alone might account for the indulgence with which it is regarded by most of us, as well as for its discovery in another; and for one who appreciates character there is captivation in anything that exhibits it in full freedom of play. When the artist varies his work with some odd fancy that has slipped across his thought, or it may be, waxes into it a grotesque object that has distracted him for a moment from his parchment or his stone, we feel as if he had taken us by the hand, and with a fresh appeal to our sympathy looked us laughing in the face. We know how grateful such interruptions are in hours of toil; we are aware that we owe something to them for the lightning of our daily bread.

A Chinese Screen

The patient painter of Cathay Who drew this pine against the blue Was merely telling in his way A truth the common people knew.

The long tradition of the years Had taught that beauty, small or great, From every cottage door appears To those who will but watch and wait.

We think it lies beyond our ken Across the ridge, in yonder vale, Seen only by those supermen Who paint the screen and tell the tale.

But no: the open sky and tree The purple night, the golden day, Belong alike to you and me And not alone to far Cathay.

—John C. Van Dyke, in "The Meadow."

Ever Present

The man who lives under an habitual sense of the Divine Presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best of friends. The time never flies heavy upon him. It is impossible for him to be alone. His thoughts and passions are the most busy at such hours when those of other men are the most inactive; he no sooner steps out of the world but he hears burns with devotion, with souls of hope, and triumph in consciousness of that Presence which everywhere surrounds him.—The Spectator.

A Chinese Screen

The patient painter of Cathay Who drew this pine against the blue Was merely telling in his way A truth the common people knew.

The long tradition of the years Had taught that beauty, small or great, From every cottage door appears To those who will but watch and wait.

A selge gods

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkelen i Kristelig Videnskap som finnes på denne side

GJENNEM hele Bibelen blir menneskets verdifulle etegenskaper gitt en benevnelse som en selge med ordet "gods". All hvad man anser for verdifullt av yndelig godhet, tilnaglig til å tilfredstille menneskets behov og til å befordre oplysning og menneskets velferd under denne betegnelse; og overdragelse av disse artikler gjennomsalt ved produsenter og handelsmenn, tales ofte i Bibelen. I denne gave av forfattere og lærere der idag berøres på et stykke stort antal menneske og kvinners fortjenstfulle dyder.

Selgevirksomhet er derfor en gren av sivilisasjonen og en gren hvor det stilles høye forberedelser ved skole og universitet. Den er derfor en gren av sivilisasjonen og en gren hvor det stilles høye forberedelser ved skole og universitet. Den er derfor en gren av sivilisasjonen og en gren hvor det stilles høye forberedelser ved skole og universitet.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

It is interesting to observe that at the moment when the Vice-President is about to resume his popular campaign in an endeavor to bring about a revision of the rules of the United States Senate, over which he presides, President Coolidge, who served also in that capacity before his accession to the office of Chief Executive, has taken occasion to make it plain that he does not regard this as the major issue before the American people. The President does not attempt to justify any of the delays which in the past have been caused by a resort to the rules which Mr. Dawes, since the day of his inauguration, has insisted should be amended. But he does point out that, even in the absence of a more or less hard and fast closure rule which might be invoked automatically whenever such action might be deemed necessary, Congress, during the session just closed, proceeded with less needless discussion than had been indulged in during any session in recent years, and accomplished much important constructive legislation under the existing rules.

Probably it may be argued from this that as between the Chief Executive and the Vice-President, a fairly clear issue has been defined. It is recalled, in connection with the declared present attitude of the President, that at the time he himself assumed the office of Vice-President he said: "I take up the duties of presiding over the Senate, agreeable to its rules and regulations, deeply conscious that it will continue to function in harmony with its high traditions as a great deliberative body." He has been more recently quoted, indirectly, as expressing the view that it is not the duty of an executive officer to offer advice to a legislative body as to rules for its own guidance.

But there is, it is quite apparent, a prevailing conviction that the last session of Congress did proceed more promptly in the dispatch of business than at any time during recent years, largely because of the fact that public thought has been directed by the Vice-President to what he insists is an abuse of those privileges of unlimited debate which the Senate has perpetuated and which he believes should be abolished. It may be that the indirect effect of this open discussion has been salutary. If the result desired has already been achieved, it must be agreed that Mr. Coolidge is justified in his view that it would be unwise to foment party discord and thus interfere with the presentation and discussion of important issues involving the general welfare of the people of the country as a whole.

Calm deliberation and profitable study are never aided or encouraged by acrimonious discussion. It must be admitted, especially in view of the President's reasonable estimate of the accomplishments of Congress at its recent session, even under the handicap of its present rules, that the proposed revision of those rules does not represent the major issue before the country today. It would be going somewhat farther than those partisans who are opposed to the party of the President would care to go to agree that the main objective to be sought at the moment is harmony within that party's ranks. And yet it is undeniable that there can never be any really constructive progress where harmony is lacking. This applies to political parties as well as to individuals, or the people of a nation collectively. No progressive legislation can be enacted by such a representative body as the United States Congress, for instance, until a majority of the people at least theoretically represented therein have arrived at some common or harmonious point of agreement or understanding.

Coming as a logical sequel to the selection by President Coolidge of Edward P. Warner as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of aviation, is the naming of F. Trubee Davison to the corresponding post in the War Department. Mr. Davison, like Mr. Warner, brings to the office, recently created, a high degree of technical and practical knowledge of aviation. But it has not been overlooked, apparently, that each gained his actual experience along these highly specialized lines in departments and under the auspices, not of that branch of the federal service in which he is to be engaged, but in the line of activity which the other will direct. Mr. Warner, it will be recalled, was an expert in the army aviation service during and since the war, while Mr. Davison served similarly with the naval forces.

It is more than casually hinted that the President, in making his selection of officials for the two posts, may have recalled the traditional differences which have long existed between the land and sea forces in the matter of aviation. Probably no more effective means could have been adopted to assure harmony where discord once existed. Mr. Davison is a person of acknowledged administrative capacity. He will complement, happily, the qualifications of the incumbent of the corresponding portfolio in the Navy Department. These two officials will, when the third appointment contemplated has been made, form two sides of the triangular board which will include an assistant secretary in charge of aviation in the Department of Commerce.

Evidently the wisdom has been realized of coordinating these several branches of activity in an effort to develop, along constructive lines, a joint or closely related service which will insure the least possible loss in idle equipment. The time has not come, it seems, when even a nation as effectively isolated, geographically, as the continental United States can believe itself safe and immune from attack without provision for defense. This being the case, there naturally is great interest in the subject of aerial preparedness, both on land and sea. But it is believed that the matter of commercial development along this line can be so closely related

to or co-ordinated with military and naval preparedness as to greatly reduce the cost of purely defense or combat equipment.

Public interest will be manifested in the working out of such a plan. The beginning is auspicious and rich in promise. The gentlemen already named will, unquestionably, justify the confidence that has been reposed in them by the Chief Executive and the people whom they will serve.

What John W. Weeks, son of a New Hampshire farmer, accomplished largely by his unaided efforts is a story so familiar to the American boys and girls of this and preceding generations that its telling is but a repetition of almost stereotyped phrases. Achievements of this character are not impossible in other countries, to be sure, but Americans like to believe that in their own land there are greater opportunities than elsewhere for that advancement from mediocrity to prominence, and even eminence, which may inspire all with ambition, but which too seldom is the reward of devotion to the public service. It might have made little difference in the career of the man who afterward became, successively, Representative from Massachusetts in Congress, United States Senator, and Secretary of War in both the Harding and Coolidge Cabinets, had he elected Harvard, or Yale, or Dartmouth, instead of Annapolis, from which institution he was graduated. But it may be that Annapolis gave him the perspective which qualified him for that service in which he became most conspicuous, the task of directing, as Secretary of War, the reorganization of America's military forces after the armistice.

The record of Mr. Weeks in the House and Senate reveals the fact that he was active in bringing about the adoption of much really constructive legislation. He was identified as a leader in the preparation and passage of the existing Forestry Act, the Postal Savings Law, the bill for the protection of migratory birds, and other measures of major importance. These, it may be, will be long remembered as his contributions to the public welfare. He proved his administrative qualifications in establishing economies in the War Department after the era of lavish expenditures inaugurated when the United States decided to cast its lot with the Allies in the European war.

There are those who disagreed with Secretary Weeks in his espousal of the mobilization feature of the National Defense Act of 1920 which provided for the annual muster of all citizen forces as a pledge of preparedness to engage, now or in the future, in aggressive or defensive warfare. Likewise there are those who were unable to excuse or condone his declared opposition to the undertaking to place the full strength of every arm of the Government behind the enforcement of the prohibition law. But even these accorded to him the privilege of making his own decision. He was a person of strong convictions, always with the courage to assert and defend them. He had, it may be said, few illusions. He dealt with what he regarded as the stern realities.

Though included as the final item in its listing of accessories concerning which the American Automobile Association, in a recently published statement, says that the time to attend to them is before the motorist starts on a trip, "a large and prominent bump of common sense" is yet by no means the least item of the automobilist's armamentarium. In fact, the association designates it as of tremendous importance, and this is not putting it too strongly. Common sense, meaning by this term good judgment based upon trained observation and keen perception, will carry a driver over many more rough places, actually and metaphorically, than all the equipment in the world without this mental ingredient.

In this respect motoring is not, however, of course, greatly different from many another line of activity, mechanical and otherwise. Given common sense, and the obstructions that appear to present themselves as almost impassable stumblingblocks often will melt away. Without this "accessory" trifles that should hardly be noticed, even as potential troubles, may magnify themselves into almost impossible situations. And after all, what is common sense other than the ability to use reasonable judgment and be able to rise to emergencies, large or small, quickly and well. Common sense to the motorist will save him money, it will give to his car a greater efficiency than before, it will enable him to avoid unnecessary hazards, it will obviate all sorts of difficulties. It is, indeed, an "accessory" of "tremendous importance."

Discussion of the various plans submitted to the United States Congress for improving the economic condition of the farmers produced the usual big crop of advice by editorial writers for city newspapers as to how the farmer should run his business. That there is a widespread conviction among a large percentage of the American farmers that conditions in their industry call for radical changes seems to have penetrated into many editorial offices since the primary elections in Iowa, and newspapers that found only cause for amusement in the efforts of the "farm bloc" to promote remedial legislation have suddenly discovered that political interests demand some action in response to the farmers' plea. Even though this tardy recognition of a real farm problem is prompted merely by a fear of party losses, it is nevertheless significant of the power of millions of voters to command public attention.

It may be questioned, however, if the leaders in the movement to obtain fairer conditions for the farmers will not resent, even more than the previous ignoring of the farm problem, the pat-

Along a Familiar Pathway

ronizing attitude of the great metropolitan newspapers. At least it will be difficult to convince those who have carefully studied the farm situation that any real help toward betterment of existing conditions is to be expected from politicians represented by certain partisan papers, one of which in a recent issue asserted that the bill introduced by Senator Fess "meets the belief of the country that a helping hand should be extended to agriculture."

Indeed! Since when has the great basic industry of the Nation, established for more than 300 years, which has made possible the prosperity of the manufacturing, transportation, banking and commercial interests, needed a "helping hand"? If, as has been clearly shown to be the case, the returns to the average farmer on his capital and labor are far less than the profits in trade, or earnings in manufacturing, a readjustment must be sought and found. It will not be found by those who start off with the assumption that the farmer is a dependent ward of the Nation, a poor relation who must be helped by governmental agencies.

It is quite likely that everyone at one time or another has had the experience of endeavoring to do his level best because he knew that someone, somewhere, was interested in him, trusted him, and expected good of him. To be sure, the highest incentive for well-doing must always lie in the desire to do good for the love of good, independent of approbation or the lack of it on the part of others. But character is not formed in a day; and more often than not it is appreciably influenced in the right direction by knowledge that good has been recognized in one, at least the latent possibilities for good, and that kindly expectation is calling it into expression.

This being true of adults, it is or should be even more quickly possible to influence children, still in the formative period, through appeal to the good qualities that may be found in them. It is upon the basis of this natural responsiveness to good, in greater or lesser degree, as the case may be, that special effort, through teaching and training, is to be made, at the County Infirmary, Oak Forest, Ill., in behalf of certain children brought before the juvenile court. Such constructive effort, new to the social service workers there, it is said, is regarded by them as the beginning of a new method of directing activities of children to prevent delinquency or to restore normal ideals to the child.

It is becoming more and more widely recognized that the best way to help the undutiful to become the dutiful citizen, or, as in this case, rightly to develop the potential citizen, is to place the emphasis upon and to stimulate the good qualities, rather than to stress the handicaps, the faults, the foibles or worse. The evils in human society cannot be ignored; but when they are exposed and restrained, there is nothing that will sooner draw the wrongdoer in the right direction than the making of good attractive to him by causing him to see that it is natural to him, is expected of him, and is entirely possible of attainment by him.

The effort of the social service workers in this and all similar undertakings deserves support, and is certain of some measure of success. More than this, it deserves emulation on the part of all, especially parents and teachers, who come in contact with children. For, as prevention is better than cure, it is quite possible that if in the early influences of childhood good were more commonly magnified as attractive, and successful, and beautiful, there would be less loss of normal ideals to be restored later on.

Random Ramblings

Versailles, O., has a cluster of thirty-six wine casks used as cottages. These huge casks have a capacity of 6000 gallons each and make a comfortable room. Each one has doors and windows and a small porch. These does prohibition aid in relieving the housing shortage. However, there is no place to leave golf clubs or umbrellas in these queer houses, as they have no corners, and there is no chance either for the family hot rack.

"Say it with flowers" has now assumed the dignity of an international slogan. The president and forty delegates of the American Rose Society have recently been paying a round of visits to the principal rose gardens of Canada, thereby furthering frantically cementing the friendship between the two nations.

Accommodate is a tricky word; even Thomas Jefferson in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence spelled it with an "m." Marshal is another one and develops another, for who hasn't felt the urge to add another I on the former and a final s on the latter?

The owner of the New York Times says that every issue of the paper costs fourteen cents a copy to produce. It is sold, for two cents. The difference is more than made up by the advertising space sold. This is another angle of "it pays to advertise."

It takes twenty minutes to affix Georgia's great seal to a document, because of the complicated process of 1799 still in use, requiring a dye, gilt paper, wax, wafers and ribbons. And even after all this it isn't any more effective than a good thumb-print!

The Fascist Government is trying to popularize the potato in order to save wheat by minimizing the consumption of macaroni and spaghetti, but somehow an Italian and a potato seem about as far apart as an Irishman and spaghetti.

Many a person who is a small eater has fearfully been described as having "a bird's appetite." How inaccurate this designation is may be gleaned when one learns that many birds eat several times their own weight each day.

Pierre's Cilley's move was the executive office of the American Government when President Coolidge was in Plymouth, and now in the Admiralty is in Paul Smith's hotel. Who says the United States isn't democratic?

With published reports of a temperature of 61 on the second day of the President's arrival at White Pine Camp, there should be no difficulty here in "keeping cool with Coolidge."

Many a girl guaranteed to wear the train down to her ankles is eventually becoming misty.

On Emphasizing Good

Only some fifteen years ago Delhi was chiefly a city of memories, recalling the past glories of Mogul emperors, the decadence of the Kings of Delhi, and the terrors and heroisms of the Mutiny. Visitors from the West passed through it each year at the accustomed season, gazed at the marble splendors of the old palaces, noted with little comprehension the crowds at prayer before the great Juma Masjid, or, guidebook in hand, strove to envisage the desperate days on the "Ridge" or to catch some inspiration from the almost superhuman courage of the storming party at Kashmir Gate. On another day they would drive out to explore the remains of still older Delhi, to wander among tombs, and speculate on the secret of the forging of the Delhi pillar.

Save as a center of ancient arts and crafts in jewels, silver and silk, Delhi appealed to the outsider chiefly as a museum. Such, perhaps, it is still; but now to the south-west has risen a new city, Raisina, or Imperial Delhi, the headquarters for most of the year of the Government of India.

Like the older Delhi which preceded it, Raisina is not a natural growth—it is an instantaneous creation, the product of the genius of Sir Edwin Lutyens and the wealth of the whole of India. Its white buildings dazle in the sun away to the right as the car speeds through the Delhi Gate along the broad Imperial highway.

A business visitor to the Secretariat sees ahead of him magnificence which recalls old pictures by Martin of Behchazar's feast, or one of Turner's vast dreams of ancient Carthage. The Secretariat buildings are two great masses of red sandstone, flanking a central roadway which emerges at the edge of a raised plateau, commanding a view of the long vista of King's Road, with its wide central space of grass, broken at intervals by what will one day be artificial lakes, but at the moment are only shallow concrete tanks.

The Secretariat buildings are not yet complete, and are surrounded by a tumbled litter of rough stone and bricks and contractor's debris. To reach his destination the visitor has to wander through many corridors, with glimpses of fretted openwork windows of stone or marble, overlooking great courtyards with deep madder shadows and white sunlight under a quivering cobalt blue sky. Among innumerable offices, a newly equipped series catch the eye with their fifty symbolical blue notice boards, the headquarters of the Royal Air Force.

Here behind the hundreds of closed doors along these interminable corridors is transacted the multitudinous business of the Government of India. Surely an awe-inspiring place! In uncomely fact, it is a great hive of clerks, where baboonism reigns supreme, and the "system," that great bas constrictor, as it has been termed, winds its all-devouring way. Among its shifting and strung folds initiative languishes, and files and baboon increase and multiply.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin in the summer months is like a garden suburb. Almost every street is lined with a row of trees on either side, and very frequently these trees are so old and have grown so big that their foliage forms a sheltering roof over the heads of the pedestrians. Can anybody in New York or London imagine walking through a street in the heart of his city scarcely being able to see the sky for leaves? And yet Berlin is the third largest capital in the world, with not less than 4,000,000 inhabitants. Then there are the many grass plots, the countless beautifully kept squares with lawns and flower beds, fountains and trees, often screened from the traffic by high hedges; the numerous beautiful parks right in the city, and last but not least, the so-called "Vorparthen," modest little strips of garden that separate in many streets the apartment houses from the sidewalk, all adding to the charm of this "garden suburb" called Berlin. Is it to be wondered at that, after a warm summer's rain, Berlin exhales the fragrance of a garden, while its streets resound not only with the cheerful twitter of the city sparrow but even with an occasional blackbird's song?

English school boys and girls recently sent a cable to the school children of Germany from Cardiff, ending it with the words, "God bless all who work for the peace of the world," to which Prof. Dr. D. Becker, Minister of Education of Prussia, sent the following reply: "I shall take pleasure in informing the school children of Germany of your words of greeting so filled with idealism. I am convinced your words will meet with a joyful echo in their hearts. We, too, hope for a new era of peaceful understanding among the nations." Thus old and young are at work to re-establish the friendship among the nations which was so seriously affected by the war.

At last Berlin has received a restaurant similar to the well-kept yet moderately priced restaurants one finds in London and New York where business men can obtain excellently prepared lunch without having to wait unduly long for it. This restaurant is located on the fifth floor of the department store of Hermann Tietz and can accommodate about 500 persons. It embodies four innovations hitherto practically unknown in this country. Smoking is forbidden, a glass of plain water is served without protest upon request, waiters have been replaced by waitresses, all wearing a uniform dress, and the meals are served extremely quickly. The restaurant makes a very pleasant impression, each table is supplied with flowers, and everything is unusually clean, yet the prices are within the range of the average business clerk. This is what the population of Berlin, accustomed to not very appetizing beer restaurants or forced to take their meals in highly expensive places, have needed for a long time.

The same department store has also opened up the first soda fountain in this city. In announcing it to the public it uses a literal translation of the English term, calling it "Soda Fontaine." This expression being new to the population, it often happens that someone will walk up to the soda fountain and ask the girl behind the "fontaine," is expecting to see a real fountain sending out real soda water. Soda water, too, is a more or less unfamiliar term to the average German, as this kind of water is called Selters Water in this country, while a dissolution of soda in water, which the English term really implies, is used for washing linen. Frequently, therefore, people will tell the girl serving out the drinks that they need not come all the way to the soda fountain to get soda water, as they can make it at home themselves. The food drinks served, however, it must be admitted, will have to improve considerably before one can speak of the place as a real soda fountain.

Gradually the world is beginning again to take a greater interest in Germany, as can be seen from the number of prominent persons paying a visit to this country. Among well-known Americans visiting or about to visit Berlin are Prof. J. F. Shottwell, with some other distinguished scholars; E. A. Fillem, George Roberts and Edgar Seyer. In honor of their guests, many hotels here are flying the flag of the United States.

With the continuous opening of new motor omnibus lines here, the number of persons using this means of conveyance, hitherto much neglected in this city, is rapidly increasing, reaching in May to about 9,500,000 persons. This figure, however, is still very small when compared with the number of persons using the other means of city traffic. Not less than 68,500,000 persons, for instance, rode by street car during May, while the Metropolitan Railway conveyed 34,900,000 and the subway and elevated trains 19,500,000 persons. How many people used taxicabs are not been stated, but their number is undoubtedly very

Imperial Delhi, an Impression

To the east of the Secretariat is rising a great circular building, with a roof like an inverted shallow saucer. It might be taken for a water reservoir; the irreverent have termed it the "gas house"; actually, it is the Hall of the Imperial Council of State.

All of Raisina is not devoted to files, "administration" and speechmaking. There can be found some offices where even the outsider may find interest enough to hold him for a brief moment.

In one little room was a slight, alert figure poring over designs and patterns. To him was entrusted the responsibility of worthily decorating the great wall spaces of the council chambers of New Delhi. His problem was to take the best that ancient or modern India could offer in the way of design and apply it to the new surroundings. A great task, needing the finest qualities of taste and knowledge, and, in addition, courage to steer a true course among the many cross-currents of conflicting opinions and interests.

From him we learned our way to a small white building, already half hidden among new trees, the Museum of Archaeology, where Sir Aurel Stein carries on his marvelous work, restoring and preserving age-old wall paintings brought by him with the greatest care from old temples in the deserts of Turkestan.

These delicate creations of a bygone age, faces and figures, reminiscent on the one hand of very early Florentine frescoes, and on the other of Chinese colored prints, are outlined on a surface of sun-dried mud, and faintly tinted with pink, yellow and red ochre, brightened occasionally by a touch of malachite green. Strangely lifelike faces they are, hinting to an uninitiated observer a meeting of old civilizations, Greek, Chinese, and possibly Italian.

While the decoration and drapery is distinctly Chinese, there is a woman's face of classic beauty, and men's faces reminiscent of Holbein's penciled studies. Separated by time past, they were packed face to face and carried by shaggy, long-haired yaks from the desert temples to the confines of civilization.

Arrived at Delhi, they are meticulously cared for, the cracks and holes in the surface being filled with a grout-tinted plaster, and the back strengthened with plaster and a frame of aluminum wire. They are then carefully photographed for color printing, and so are thus finally preserved for the scholar, while the casual visitor to Delhi may see the originals arranged in their cases against the walls of the museum. It may be hoped chemistry will find means to arrest the decay, which some believe may take place now that they are removed from the continuous dryness of the desert.

So in the New Delhi we have symbols of power in the wide spaces and great buildings, beauty in the decorations, and history and learning in the museum. G. J. F.

high, probably proportionately higher even than in New York or London, as the number of owners of private cars is yet very small in this city. Thus it will happen that while hundreds of private cars are parked, for instance, around the stadium during a sport meet in America, innumerable taxicabs will park in a similar case around a stadium in Germany. On the other hand, the number of motorcycles seen on German roads is much higher than in the United States, as their price is still within the reach of many, while the prices of motorcars are, on the whole, prohibitive so far as the population in general is concerned.

A new huge power plant capable of producing 240,000 kilowatts is nearing completion in Rummelsburg, in the east of this city. Only 200 workmen and fifty clerks will be needed to keep this plant going. Had it been equipped with less modern machines, such as are still in use in several other power plants of Berlin, not less than 3000 workmen and 700 clerks would have to have been employed.

Mr. Wells and Mr. Evans, who are trying to travel round the world in thirty days, had a safe passage through Germany. The two enterprising travelers reached Cherbou at seven o'clock in the morning on board the Aquitania and proceeded to Paris by motorcar. Thence they flew with a French airplane to Cologne and on a German plane to Magdeburg. From Magdeburg they were taken by motorcar to Berlin, where they arrived at twenty minutes to two in the morning, in time to catch the regular night airplane to Königsberg, leaving at half-past two in the morning. They arrived in Königsberg at 7 a. m., exactly twenty-four hours after having landed in Cherbou, "on the other side of Europe," so to speak, and took the regular German airplane to Moscow.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must assume full responsibility for their selection and by does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Turning Liabilities Into Assets

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The ability to turn liabilities into assets in the business world proclaims the successful man. Why not apply this same idea to the prohibition movement? The bootlegger, brewer and the drug taker are all determined not to be beaten in their efforts to perpetuate their noxious traffic. They are spending lavishly, foolishly and internationally huge sums of money for the cause they represent, namely, the liberty to enslave.

After the war of revolution against tyranny at the close of the eighteenth century, millions were spent by those who could not seem to realize that actual progress knows no retrogression. Again after the war of the revolution against human tyranny, millions of the Nation's wealth were squandered by those who objected to the demonstration of the law of equality and progress. And after the war of revolution against international lawlessness started in 1914, millions were wasted by those who insisted that liberty included the right to wreck and ruin.

Now after one of the greatest steps in all history, when a whole nation has taken an advanced moral stand, when the majority of a whole nation of 120,000,000 people have risen in rebellion against partnership, as citizens and voters, in the sale of intoxicants, millions are being poured out trying to stem the tide of the ocean of progress and to protect their vested interests.

One soon wearies of a business that does not pay its own overhead expenses. All the present expenses of the liquor traffic legitimately belong to it and not to the public at large. If the courts, lawyers, judges and officers of the law will but see to it that the liquor traffic pays its own expenses, there will soon be a sobering influence applied. This could be done, I believe, by greatly increased fines. Men are being fined five dollars who should be fined five hundred. It is not a hardship, but a blessing to any man using his property and life equipment as tools of crime, to take these away from him. If every persistent breaker of the prohibition law were obliged to walk out of court stripped of every criminal asset, financial and otherwise, it would, in my view, be all the better for both the man and the world at large.

Legal technicalities, quibbles as to just how the law was broken, should have no place in court when the constitutional law of the land is being defied. The only real question is, "Guilty" or "Not guilty." "Did he or did he not do the thing which the law says he shall not do?" The morality of the people should not be wasted in a quarrel of the judiciary. R. L. S. Battle Creek, Mich.